密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

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The Chinese National Movement

By Hollington K. Tong

American-British Cooperation in China Highly Essential Now

Chinese Boycott Opens Possibilities for American and European Goods

China and America

By Frank H. Hedges

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Vol. IX No. 3

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Railway Projects in Southwest China

(By Paul P. Whitham, in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.)

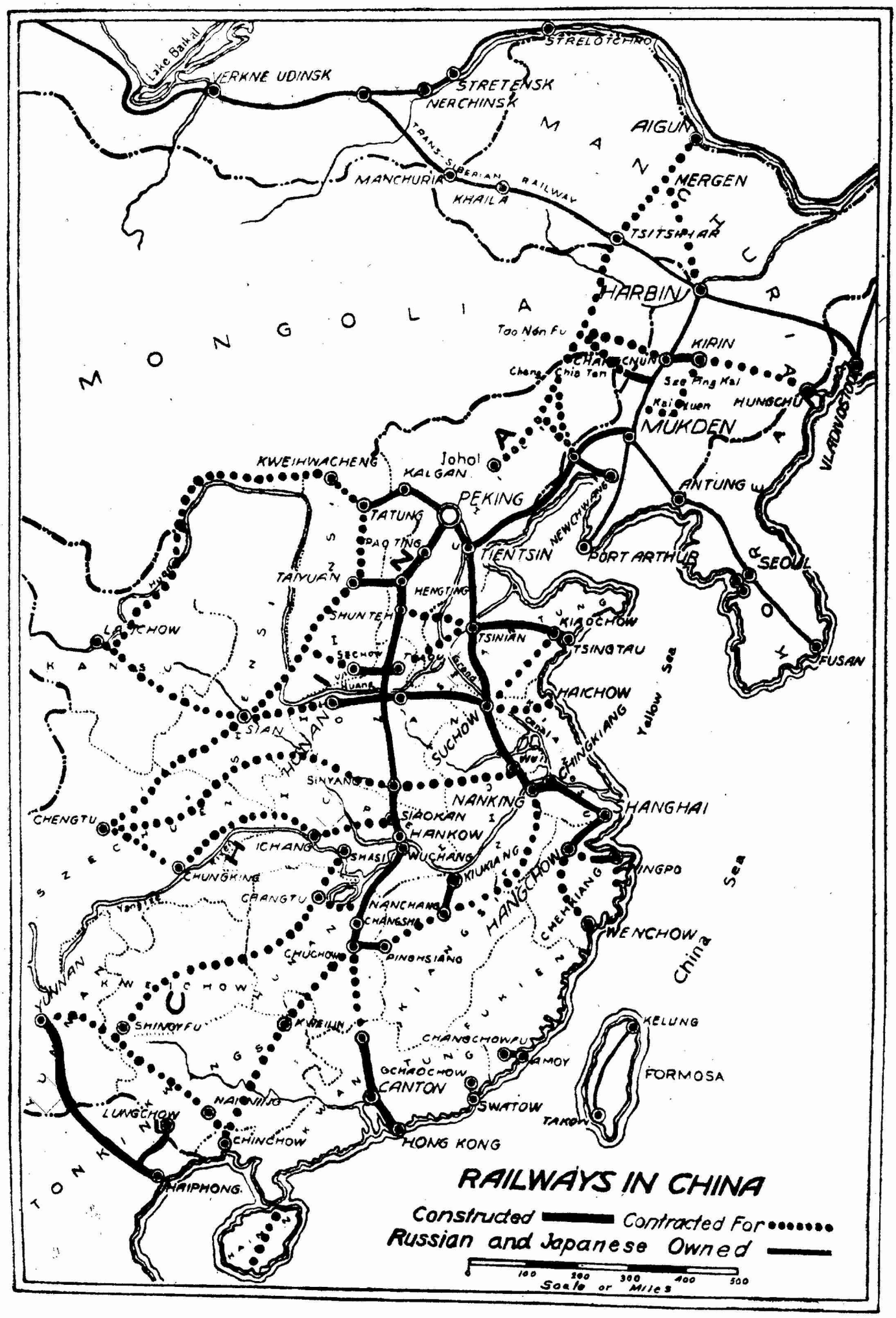
(*Continued from issue of June 14*)

THE French have considered a railway from Limchow or Kwangchow to Canton, with a connection from Yamchow to the Tongkin border with their Colonial Railway. This connection is not difficult. From Limchow eastward the line would either pass through Kochow to Yeungkong or follow a route nearer the coast. At Yeungkong the famous productive West River delta country, with a population of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000, is approached.

The Sunning Railway, operating for 60 miles between Kongmoon and Chunglow, is a private Chinese venture which has been extended out of the earnings. An extension of about 60 miles from Sunning to Yeungkong is partially constructed. A connection between this railway and the Canton-Samshui at Fatshan, passing through a thickly populated district, has been surveyed. A line has also been surveyed from Fatshan to Macao, traversing much the same character of country, but difficult of construction on account of the numerous bridges necessary. Little difficulty would be encountered in converting the Sunning Railway into a government line for incorporation with the project. The Canton-Samshui, despite steamlaunch competition, earns $20,000 per mile annually. A special report on the delta situation will follow, although a system of railways, perhaps electrically operated, in the delta district appears to be a good investment. Interlinked with this project is that of developing a deep-water port for Canton about 10 miles below the city and joining all railways with it. If the interests investing in the Pakhoi-Yunnanfu Railway project combines it with a contract for the construction of the Canton delta railways and allied improvements, together with the line westward along the coast to Fachow, this venture, apparently profitable almost from the first, would go a long way toward justifying the financing of the Yunnan line, with the prospect of depending on Chinese general credit for several years.

The potential resources of Hainan Island, which is about the size of Taiwan, are also promising. The construction of a railway system and the improvement of the port of Hoihow would be the basis of the island's development. A special report on this island will be made later.

(*To be Continued*)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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

JAPAN has flashed across the China Sea by cablegram many good promises in her attempt to make the Chinese people believe that she meant well in every move directed against China's sovereign rights. All these promises have inevitably turned out to be bitter pills in sweet coating. The latest of them is summarized in the following press dispatch from Tokio: "After long discussion, the Hara government has now definitely decided to cancel $77,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity which is yet due to Japan in favor of educational and medical improvements in China and that in order to carry out the policy of co-existence of Japan and China in the Far East, Japan will wholeheartedly support China in the carrying out of her legitimate national aspirations in connection with the proposed abolition of exterritoriality, the withdrawal of foreign garrisons from Peking and other cities, and the readjustment of the Chinese maritime customs and the increase of the tariff and that these decisions have been already wired to the Japanese peace delegation in Paris." The Chinese people know too well that these promises will not be carried out and even if they were carried out, they would injure China rather than benefit her people. Every little expression by the Japanese statesmen of good wishes for China has to be closely watched, for it has political significance. Japan's proposal to cancel the Boxer indemnity for the purpose of educating the Chinese is certainly interesting. Unless we are mistaken, Japan will use the $77,000,000 not to promote education but to Japanize China as she has Japanized Korea. She will have a string of conditions for the cancellation of the indemnity, and upon their acceptance by the Chinese government, will proceed to dot the country with Japanese schools which will serve as stations and colonizing agents. Under

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this smoke screen, Japan will gradually put into effect her plans for the conquest of China just as she secured Kiaochow from the Paris peace conference under the cover of racial equality the inclusion of which in the peace treaty she urged. What harm would result to China if Japan had ten thousand Japanese teachers in Chinese territory working for China's downfall? It is a known fact that every Japanese professor in China is a secret agent of the Japanese General Staff. The news dispatch from Tokio also hints that Japan would use part of the Boxer indemnity for the establishment of hospitals and medical colleges in China. This country welcomes modern medical institutions, but there is little hope of benefits from such institutions under Japanese control. A number of Japanese hospitals in China have actually been charged with the sale of morphia and opium to the Chinese people.

JAPAN'S promise of assistance in connection with the proposed abolition of exterritoriality, the withdrawal of foreign garrisons from Peking and other cities and the readjustment of the customs tariff are amusing in no small degree. In exchange for the abolition of exterritoriality, she has asked the throwing open of the whole country to her traders without restrictions as one of the conditions. If that condition alone is granted, Japanese peddlers selling morphia, opium and other similar drugs, and Japanese prostitutes, and Japanese political agents will be found everywhere in the interior of China. The proposal for the withdrawal of foreign garrisons from China is even more amusing. At the present these Japanese soldiers come to China and go at perfect freedom, although the number to be stationed here was stipulated in the Boxer Protocol of 1902. Even after the withdrawal of foreign garrisons, they will continually reside in China. Although Japanese troops may be found in Shantung and in fact everywhere in China, yet the Island Empire declares that she would assist China in getting rid of all the foreign garrisons. Her sincerity in this matter will continue to be questioned as long as her troops who have no right to be in this country are not withdrawn. Her proposal to secure a readjustment of the Chinese customs tariff in China's favor is most amusing. It may still be remembered that during the last revision of the Chinese customs tariff in 1918, Japan worked the hardest against an increase to the legitimate effective five per cent.

THE British Chamber of Commerce Journal for June, 1919, under the heading "A New Club for Shanghai, Anglo-American-Chinese Union," contained the following news item:

The *Journal* has pleasure in announcing the practical completion of arrangements for an Anglo-American-Chinese Club. It is to be a business man's club, non-political in character and representative of the leading Anglo-American-Chinese business interests of the port, with a strong committee representing the British, American and Chinese Chambers of Commerce. Mooted first at the end of last year, the project gradually took shape in hands which throughout worked to give the club a really solid and enduring basis. That is now secured. The club itself will be a members' club, with a committee elected by the members, composed of Chinese, British and American members in equal numbers. Owing to the international character of the club and the difficulties which would ensue with regard to the owning of property by a body having no individual nationality, the property occupied by the club will be owned by a Proprietary Company which will be registered at the British Registry of Companies, Shanghai, under the provisions of the Hongkong Companies Ordinances as applied to China by the China (companies) Order-in-Council. The Proprietary Company will lease the club premises to the club on suitable terms. It will be a condition of membership of the club that each member shall hold, or the firm of which he is a member shall hold on his behalf, one share of Tls. 250 in the Proprietary Company.

MR. Hollington K. Tong, assistant editor of this REVIEW, in an editorial comment in last week's issue voiced the fear, prevalent among many responsible Chinese, that "all is not well in the relations of America and England." The Japanese, constantly on the alert to find a way for bringing the Chinese nation and people under their control, are cultivating this feeling among the Chinese by circulating reports in China to the effect that America and Great Britain are at loggerheads, and that China is making a great mistake in expecting assistance from America or Great Britain or both in the fight to prevent China from going wholly into the maw of Japanese militarism. Japan in this case is playing almost exactly the same game that she played with Great Britain, Russia and Germany when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was signed. She is following exactly the same tactics in Siberia to-day by supporting first one Russian party or faction, then another and then another, and at the same time keeps up more or less friction among the American, British, French and other Allied troops operating in that region. This serves to keep the pot boiling, and attention attracted elsewhere while the Japanese pursue their own oblique course of aggression. The method is not new since this was the established German diplomatic practice.

THE action of the American and British organizations in China in sending to their respective home governments almost identical resolutions of protest (sent independently and without previous consultation) against the action of the peace conference in Paris in turning over to Japan the port of Tsingtao and former German interests in Shantung province, should

show the Chinese that American and British interests in China at least in the major matters included in the Far Eastern Question, think and act alike and together. The formation of an Anglo-American Association at Peking, a Chinese-American-British Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, and the Anglo-American-Chinese Union referred to at the beginning of this discussion, are further arguments along the same line. There naturally are differences of opinion in the American and British communities in China as to methods of handling affairs in China, but these differences usually melt away when a frank discussion of the matter takes place. A Chinese boy, the son of the Chinese Consul-General in Yokohama, who has been educated in a foreign school in that city, was recently asked the difference between Americans and Britons. "One spells "color," c-o-l-o-r, and the other spells it c-o-l-o-u-r," was his quick reply and in his mind there was no other difference.

THE main differences that have existed in the American and British communities in China in the past have been due to lack of understanding and the lack of understanding in turn has been due to lack of acquaintance. Competition in China from the standpoint of foreigners is national rather than individual. Individuals in China tend to flock together with other individuals of their own nationality. The war did much toward the stimulation of cooperative enterprise, but the work really has but just started. Mr. Frank N. Doubleday, business partner of Mr. Page, the former American Ambassador to Great Britain, in a recent issue of *The Observer* (London) said:

When the armistice was signed England withdrew her representatives from America, and brought back all who had been watching and studying the various influences in America. In my humble opinion, they could not have taken this action at a worse time. England should at once restore every man she had in America and study the new conditions scientifically. I can imagine no finer thing in public spirit than for the biggest man you have to devote himself to the splendid purpose of bringing England and America more closely together. The biggest man would not be too big for so important a job. Look for a moment at the romance of the American-Canadian border. There is nothing like it in the wide world. The dividing line between the United States and Canada is about 5,000 miles long. It runs from the Atlantic far into the Pacific and Alaskan territory. For more than a hundred years there has not been a sentry, or a gun, or a warship to protect that line. On one side of it you have eight million Canadians, and on the other more than a hundred million Americans. Yet it has never been crossed by armed troops but once, and that was in the spring of 1917, when the United States sent troops to Canada to embark on English ships to come to England and France to fight side by side with English and French soldiers.

With such a foundation as that for goodwill and friendliness we ought to make every effort to study each other. We'll study you all right; you need not worry about that; 120,000 Americans applied for passports to England in December alone. Of course, they could not get them at that time, but sooner or later they will be all coming.

If Englishmen would only come to America to study us with the same interest as we come to England to study you we should come more closely together and understand each other better, and you would find, I think, that we are not entirely an uninteresting nation. Please do not think that we Americans come to England with any spirit of criticism. On the contrary, we are amazed at the burden the British nation has carried, and still cheerfully carries. The fortunes of war have thrown into the hands of the United States vast wealth and power. Good Americans can only hope that by the grace of God we shall realise the responsibilities that all this means to us and live up fully and in a broadminded way to all that these obligations entail. If we fail to do this we will disappoint not only Great Britain but the world.

THE London *Times* in its issue of May 2 in a discussion regarding the appointment of a new British Ambassador to Washington voiced practically the same thought, the following of which is an extract:

To suppose that all the difficult and intricate problems which our war partnership with America must leave behind it will be solved automatically on the conclusion of peace would be a vain and foolish delusion. The new and unaccustomed part in world

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affairs which the United States are now bound to assume will almost certainly lead to frequent consultations in Washington, in which it is essential that British and American views and feelings should be exchanged, not only with knowledge and judgment, but with thorough sympathy and unfailing tact. Delicate adjustments will have to be made in finance and in other matters; the whole vast fabric of our commercial relations with our great customer must be placed on a new basis. These are tasks to exact the very highest and rarest gifts of intellect and of character. America has lately given us a proof of what she deems to be the qualities that they demand. On the retirement of Dr. Page, who has written in the minds and hearts of this people pages that will never be razed, she hastened to send us another representative who has already shown himself worthy of the traditions of his post—traditions which, as a whole, are unapproached in the intercourse with us of any other country. It should not be hard for us to find an Ambassador for Washington of equal standing, if Ministers would set their minds to the choice with the earnestness which it imperiously demands. If they fail to make it, and to make it soon, and if they continue to neglect the duty of reviewing the whole of our representation in the United States, not only shall we suffer grave disadvantages of a practical kind, but Americans might be tempted to misinterpret our conduct. They might fancy that they saw in it a somewhat slighting return for all that they have done for us in the war. They might even imagine that it was a sign that we did not, after all, value their friendship in times of peace so highly as our protestations in the hour of our need have led them to believe. That would be a calamity, indeed, for the English-speaking race, for all their ideals and for all their hopes. In the most memorable of his speeches Dr. Page affirmed his conviction that upon the closer sympathy between the two chief branches of that race, which their brotherhood in arms was destined to create, the stability of any conceivable "world structure" must depend. It was to him, next to the destruction of the German menace, the most important fruit of victory, "the supreme political event of all history." He made this speech a few days after America had taken her great decision. He has not lived to share the full fruition of the victory he foresaw, but the victory has come, and it is for us—on both sides of the Ocean—to take care that by no act or negligence of ours any part of the harvest, gathered at so great a price, should now be lost. It is not enough for us to be friends. One of the many truths which Dr. Page pointed out was that, for all our many contraversies and for our occasional quarrels, the foundations of our "instinctive and necessary friendship" had never been shaken. But this friendship, none the less, has at times grown dangerously cold. We have misunderstood each other, and from the other truth on which Dr. Page insisted in the same address—the truth that we are not the same, and that in many respects our points of view are different—it follows that only constant watchfulness and mutual consideration can ensure us against misunderstanding each other again. The war has woven a wonderful web between us. Five years ago we were almost strangers compared with what we are to-day.

NOW for a discussion of some of the specific problems in the Orient. A recent issue of the *Jiji*, an important Japanese newspaper, had the following to say regarding the decline of foreign firms (American, British, German) in that country:

The decline of foreign firms in Yokohama is not checked by the prospect of peace in the near future. The number of big buildings for sale or unoccupied is gradually increasing; and of the larger premises for sale 90 per cent are bought by Japanese and the unoccupied buildings are also repaired with Japanese capital. In this way, Japanese are steadily replacing foreign merchants in the business quarters of the Settlement. For instance, the Yokohama branch of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha recently bought and removed to the four-storey building at the corner of No. 53. Although it is somewhat old news, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha bought the Club Hotel on the Bund, while the Morimura Shoji Kaisha and the Yano Joko & Co. have entrenched themselves in the Settlement for some time. The Yokohama Ironworks, formerly under foreign management, has become a branch workshop of the Uchida Dockyard. The ice-manufactory on the canal side has likewise passed under Japanese management. The warehouses near Kagacho Police Station are mostly filled with goods owned by Japanese merchants. But what is particularly noteworthy is the reverses of German firms. The buildings of Illies & Co. and of Otto Reimers & Co. have been for sale at Yen 600,000 each since the beginning of this year. The great buildings of H. Ahrens & Co. and Carl Rohde & Co. are simply deserted, as they are unmanageably big, but it is settled that immediately on the restoration of peace they will be taken over by certain Japanese business men. Smaller buildings are also being eagerly bought by Japanese merchants. In fact, with the sole exception of such international concerns as the Standard Oil Co. and Samuel, Samuel & Co., it has become difficult for foreign firms to cope with Japanese merchants, and, in consequence, they are being driven to "tenement houses." The International Building, which is the oldest erection designed for offices, has long been full. To meet the increasing demand for offices, the old building at No. 75 has been repaired and christened Board of Trade Building. The Anglo-American Building is now really ready. These are old buildings whose rooms are let exclusively for offices.

THIS the sort of material that the Japanese are constantly propagating in China. "Let us help you eliminate the foreign devils," is the constant Japanese cry from Siberia to Yunnan, and the recent Chinese student agitation offered an opportunity for more of it. Every possible method was used by the Japanese militarists, propagandists and secret-service agents, to turn the movement into an anti-foreign movement, and we frankly believe that had it not been for the natural Chinese friendliness for the Americans, the anti-foreign turn to the movement might have been successful. Regardless of America's more or less bungling diplomatic methods in the past and the American lack of a Far Eastern policy in dealing with Japan and China questions the Chinese have a wholesome friendship and regard for America and Americans. The Chinese think and believe to the bottom of their hearts, that when the American people know and understand the problems of China that America will respond to the appeal for righteousness in the Orient, just as she responded to the appeal for righteousness in Europe. Where the average Briton in China makes a monumental mistake is in failing to realize the importance of the American attitude and spirit in regard to these questions. The Briton who comes to China by way of India (as many do) often has an erroneous and dangerous idea regarding the treatment of the Chinese people. A few Americans, out of touch with recent developments at home, have the same dangerous ideas. The Chinese will not be treated as a subject people, and they will even go to the extent of an alliance with the hated Japanese to prevent it. The Japanese panacea is in the unpublished clauses of the Sino-Japanese military compact and the American or Briton or Frenchman who has any kind of present or potential interest in Asia or in the future of his own country can't ignore these facts.

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interlopers on somebody else's preserve and desire no advantage that they are not ready to accord to others. Their colonial record in the Philippines will bear the strongest possible searchlight. They desire to cooperate with Chinese, Britons, Frenchmen and other right-minded foreigners in the development of a strong liberal China for the Chinese people. They have an infinite advantage in potential goodwill and they don't want all the benefits for themselves. They appreciate the foundations that have been laid by painstaking and honest foreigners in this country in the past and they desire to help complete the structure. They know that in the future development of China there will be room for all and that a British or French railroad will mean development of a territory that will require American machinery and motor cars, and that a strong and liberal China will stabilize the Orient. After conquering and building a great nation on the Western Hemisphere in the short period of a century and a half, they naturally bring some of these ideas and methods to the Orient. America is made up of many nationalities who went to America to find something they lacked at home. Out of this melting-pot of races has developed the American spirit and American idealism. The average American thinks less of past precedents than he does of future opportunities. The Irish housewife in America when asked regarding her "family," aptly replied: "We have not *descended* from anybody, we have *ascended*." Many Americans who come to China have erroneous preconceived ideas of Englishmen and other Europeans that are not flattering and which are dangerous. The same is true of Britons. At the bottom in both cases are the same ideas regarding the essentials. The same spirit of freedom and democracy is the guiding spirit of both. The point to accomplish in China is to allow a free expression of these vital life-giving elements—and then there will be no question as to where China will choose her friends and advisors of the future.

ONE special feature of the present chaotic situation in China is the impending formation of a big political party to fight the Anfu Club and the new Communications Clique, which are respectively headed by Wang Yih-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Tsao Ju-lin, ex-Minister of Communications. The latter two parties having the same policy of creating a militarism in China with Japan's aid and of exploiting the country for the personal benefit of their members are combining to be ready for the forthcoming struggle. The new party to be formed to combat them will likely be an amalgamation of the Chinputang or Progressive Party and the old Communications Clique, which is headed by Liang Shih-yi and Chow Tsz-chi and other minor parties who have been on the Liberal side. The report of the Japanese press that both the old and new Communications Cliques will be absorbed by the Anfu Club with a view to creating a government organization is false. It was circulated possibly to mislead the people. A few months ago the old and new Communications Cliques were nominally united for a time, but their leaders never ceased in their activities to manoeuver for a better political position from which each could throw the dart at the other. Apparently they agreed on the policy of opposing the scheme for the unification of the Chinese railways, but really they differed on it as ever before.

The political war between the old and new Communications Cliques was resumed a month ago when former Minister Tsao recalled Yih Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, and C. C. Wang, director-general of the Peking-Hankow Railway, who are now travelling in Europe, because the latter sent a telegram from Paris showing their favor of the plan for the unification of the Chinese railways and thus expressed their disagreement with the pro-Japanese officials in Peking. Two days after the receipt of the telegram concerned Minister Tsao wired to Messrs. Yih and Wang at Paris stating that the Ministry of Com-

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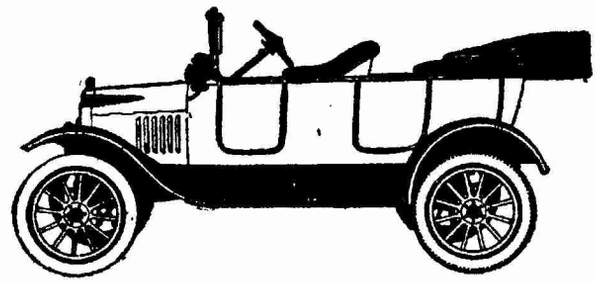

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Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October first, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

09-104

munications had no money to support them and therefore they had better stop the investigations of commercial conditions abroad and return home immediately. It is understood that Dr. Wang will be dismissed from the Peking-Hankow Railway upon his return to China. Mr. Liang could not view with indifference the rough treatment dealt out to the members of his party by the leader of the new Communications Clique. The temporary truce of the two parties was accordingly broken up. It is just as impossible for them to have a real union as for water and oil to thoroughly mix.

The strength of the new Communications Clique is Japan. With the war in Europe at an end, and the Western nations planning to take a more active part in Far Eastern affairs, the predominant position which Japan has held in China during the last five years is bound to be greatly affected. And America and the Powers in Europe have already commenced to interest themselves in Chinese affairs. The new Communications Clique is doomed to failure, and that failure is doubly sure with its principal leader, Mr. Tsao, being out of office. The An Fu Club, which is being supported by Japanese money, will not fare anything better. Against these two pro-Japanese parties the old Communications Clique, which undoubtedly possesses many of the most brainy men in the country, will fight. It is however hoped that the old Communications Clique, which did not have a good record, will have caught the new ideals of government and new spirit of public service so that it can genuinely do something for the country. If that is so, the country is to be congratulated. With the cooperation of this party, the scheme to unify the Chinese railways in order to abolish the sphere of influence is bound to succeed. The forthcoming new alignment of political parties is full of significance.

The New Chinese National Movement

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE present national movement of passive resistance led by the students and supported by the merchants by means of strikes and the boycott of Japanese goods has been a partial success. On June 11 the President accepted the resignations of Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications; Lu Chung-yu, Director-General of the Currency Reform Bureau; and Chang Chung-hsiang, Minister to Japan, whose dismissal and punishment had been demanded by the populace. Messrs. Tsao, Lu and Chang were charged with having sold the national birthrights to Japan and were held responsible for China's failure at the Paris peace conference.

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Being a protest against the decision of the European conference to award Kiaochow to Japan and against the retention by the government of the services of this triumvirate, the movement is national in its character, and is being endorsed by the people from the semi-tropic zone of Kwangtung to the arctic region of the Mongol border and from the Yellow Sea to the Kuenlun Mountain. It is spontaneous and has had no political instigators. It was first started by the students who have no axe to grind. They have launched the movement, simply seeing that although some of China's citizens had been selling her national interests vet no one had the courage to protest. If the Kuomintang or any other political party had started it, it would not have been so successful, because the people would have at once attributed to it all kinds of motives.

For the same reason, educated foreigners are in sympathy with the movement, considering it as an advancement towards popular government. The orderly conduct of the students, their declaration of being friendly to the Japanese people and unfriendly only to the Japanese militarists, their warnings against the use of violent means and their efficient organization in the control of their own members have made a favorable impression upon foreign observers.

The movement furthermore has an educational value. That the students have taken charge of their own education and the education of the whole country is the significant remark of a distinguished foreign educationist. During the last three weeks school boys have learned much more about national affairs than they could ever have learned from their schools in one year. And their parents have been forced to take an interest in them. Chinese school girls who used to be a negligible factor are now showing their capability of understanding the gravity of the political situation by occupying themselves with the task of raising funds for the promotion of native industries.

Ma Tsun's attempt to kill himself by bumping his head against a stone pillar at the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce in order to show how easily a student, though having no business interests to sacrifice for his country, could die for it; the defiance by the students of the soldiers' bayonets when they were refused admission into the Tsinan City and the throwing off of the uniform by some policemen who declared "We are one of you;" the willingness of parentless children to be imprisoned in place of the arrested students and to die for them if necessary; and the kneeling by the Tientsin students on the ground in the scorching sun for four or five hours in their attempt to secure permission from the soldiers surrounding them that they might parade the streets, are a few examples of the students' sublime heroism which is certain to have an effect upon future generations.

After having achieved a partial success through their readiness to make the supreme sacrifice, the students should now return to their school work and take up their studies otherwise their education will suffer a setback and the students might become a disturbing factor in society. This advice is given at the dictate of real patriotism.

In some quarters the movement is interpreted as a cheap revolution. The dismissal of the official triumvirate has been secured with comparatively small expense, although several days of the strikes in Shanghai, Nanking, Chinkiang, Tientsin and other business centers

of China must have cost the people many millions of dollars. Passive resistance has truly wrought wonders in the present situation. This quality of the Chinese is well known throughout the world, and it may yet serve as a bulwark against Japanese invasions into their territory. If the effective boycott of Japanese goods continues for one year, no matter how large an army Japan may send over, it will be unable to force the Chinese to trade with her merchants. A new chapter of Chinese history has now commenced under the heading: "Civilian Victory over the Militarists." In this light the present movement may also be viewed. Unquestionably, Messrs. Tsao, Lu and Chang have had the support of military men in North China, but the latter were powerless to save them from their downfall on this occasion as they themselves have been overwhelmed by moral force. Some of the soldiers, for instance, wept as they listened to the patriotic appeals of the students in Peking, Tientsin and Tsinan for the support of the movement. Primarily they were sent out by the authorities to prevent the students from lecturing on the streets to awaken the people to a realization of the national danger, but before long, a goodly number of them had become silent sympathizers with the youthful lecturers. In one instance they arrested one thousand Peking students and imprisoned them in the Law Department of the Government University and surrounded it with machine guns in their efforts to stop the street lectures. Unarmed, these students however set them at defiance and finally compelled the authorities to withdraw them. What victory over militarism in China could be more complete?

This unqualified triumph, though temporal it may be, bespeaks well for the future of China. By coercing the government to yield to the popular verdict, and by making the militarists powerless, the civilians have achieved much. The first revolution which resulted in the establishment of the Republic was a revolution of military men. The movement to overthrow the Yuan Shih-kai monarchy in 1915 was likewise undertaken by the militarists. The overthrow of General Chang Hsun's monarchical attempt in 1917 was also accomplished by the soldiers and generals. It is not until 1919 that China witnesses the ascendancy of civilian influence and its great achievement.

The movement deserves a place in the national history of China. To analyize it and to give it due significance is the task of future historians, but for the present a *resume* of the movement from its inception to this moment when it is still in full swing, is here given in order to enable the readers to have a correct conception of its relation to the future development of popular government in this vast section of the continent of Asia, the great latent potentiality which the West has merely commenced to understand, and understanding to admire.

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On April 30 the Paris peace conference decided the Kiaochow case in Japan's favor. This news was received in China two days later. On May 3 the Kiaochow question was the only topic of the day in the country. On the same morning a group of influential residents of Peking, including members of parliament, university professors, merchants and students, met and formed a society called the People's Determination Society. The telegram which the new society sent to the Chamber of Commerce and other commercial organizations at Shanghai declaring that they "shall henceforth sever all relations, whether commercial or otherwise, with the nationals of Japan" for their infringement upon the territorial rights of this country, fired the first shot for the movement to boycott Japanese goods.

On May 4 three thousand Chinese students, parading the Peking streets with banners calling for the return of Kiaochow to China and the expulsion of Chinese traitors, went to the house of Tsao Ju-lin, forced an entrance, broke the windows, smashed up the furniture and finally severely beat Chang Chung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Tokio, who was found in the courtyard. As the crowd was dispersing, police reserves and troops were called out. They extinguished the fire which Mr. Tsao's family alleged that the students had set to the house and arrested 33 young boys.

The American and European returned students in Peking called an emergency meeting on the same afternoon. Admiral Wu was chairman at the meeting, and one result of it was

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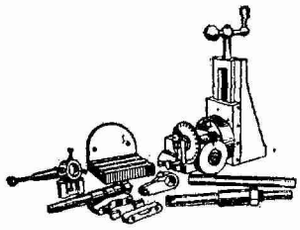

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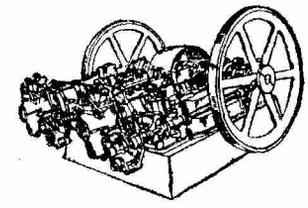

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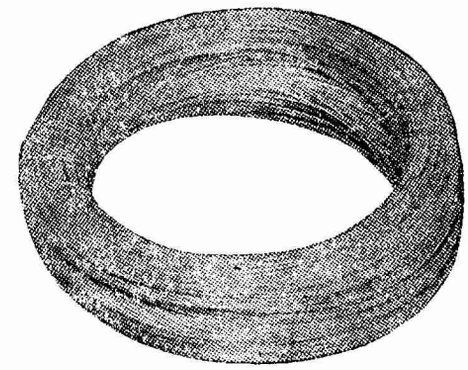

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the decision to proceed in a body to the British, American, French and Italian legations on May 7 and present a petition through the four Ministers to their respective governments asking for justice and fair treatment for China at the Paris conference. The petition was presented to the four legations on May 7 and favorably impressed the diplomatic officials.

Meanwhile Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsiang all tendered their resignations, having taken refuge in a Japanese hospital partly for protection and partly for treatment of the wounds received from the students. At a meeting called by the Prime Minister to consider the matter it was decided to bamboo the students caught in Mr. Tsao's raid, but the cabinet afterwards denied that it had ever made such a decision. The report of it however tended further to arouse the anger of the students, who subsequently held a mass meeting in the Law Department of the Government University. Many teachers and merchants were present. Six buckets' full of money, from copper cash to ten dollar bills, were subcribed to finance the national campaign. The meeting unanimously decided to send delegates to Shanghai and other places to arouse the students and merchants and secure their support of the demand for the punishment of the triumvirate. From this time on the movement spread to other parts of the country, and the students in Tientsin and Shanghai became most active only next to those in Peking.

On the evening of May 6 Tsao Ju-lin published his letter of resignation to the President, which attracted some attention in foreign quarters. The gist of his letter was that he had contracted a number of Japanese loans in order to fill the empty treasury and that the railway agreements made with Japan were purely business transactions and had no connection with the Twenty-one demands. In conclusion, Mr. Tsao said that as Acting-Minister of Finance he had to provide funds for public purposes, and that "it is impossible to make pudding without rice."

Determined to give their fellow students in Peking their fullest support, the student body of Tsinghua College, which was established with the Boxer indemnity fund returned by the American government and people, suspended their classes and resolved to render every assistance within their power to the common cause. While the 33 students were still in prison, all the boys of the Lung Chuin Orphanage in Peking offered to replace them, saying that as they were homeless orphans their lives could be sacrificed without causing anybody

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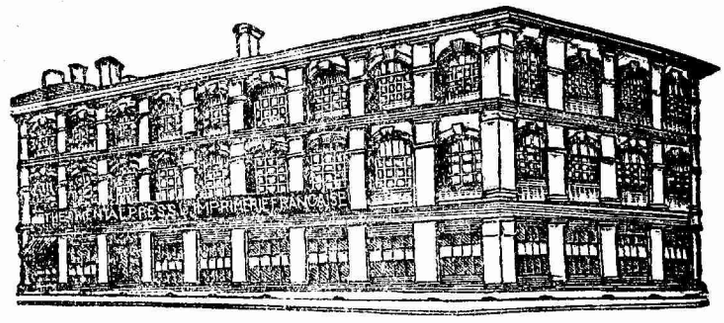

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sorrow. The authorities were finally obliged to liberate the arrested students, unable to be indifferent to the manifestation of the people's patriotism.

By May 8 the movement for the boycott of Japanese goods was well under way and was much encouraged by the circulation of a small yellow leaflet in thousands of copies by the People's Foreign Relation Society urging the people not to buy Japanese goods. Simultaneously the school girls of Peking issued a circular stating that 200,000,000 women in China were interested in the fate of Shantung and they would support the men in the fight for justice.

On May 9 the situation became so aggravated that the Cabinet Ministers tendered to the President their resignations. Some of General Tuan Chi-jui's followers at once made an effort to secure the appointment of their chief as Prime Minister to replace Chien Nun-hsiung. They however did not succeed on account of the refusal of General Tuan to lend them his support. In the meantime Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government University, hero of the occasion, resigned, his sympathy having always been with the students, and left Peking in the morning for his native province, Chekiang.

At midnight on May 9 the President issued a mandate instructing the judiciary to summon the 33 students before the court for trial and punishment. The mandate failed to be effective, as the court could not find that the students were guilty of any wrong-doing, and they were again released. The mandate however forced Fu Tseng-hsiang, Minister of Education, to resign. In his resignation letter Mr. Fu said that his policy differed from that of other members of the government regarding the punishment of the students. Five days later his resignation was accepted and the Vice-Minister of Education, Yuan Hsi-tao, was appointed to act for him. Before the expiration of another fortnight Mr. Yuan was in turn allowed to resign, and Fu Yu-fan was appointed Vice-Minister to act for the Minister. A week ago Hu Jen-yuan was appointed Chancellor of the Peking Government University to replace Tsai Yuan-pei.

On May 10 a general anti-Japanese movement was launched in the Shanghai city. On May 11 the students in Tientsin held a mass meeting at the Public Gardens, and banners were carried about, and among those were some inscribed: "The Country is Robbed," "Save the Country," "Return Us Tsingtao" and "Boycott all Japanese Goods." The wave of disappointment enhanced by the drastic measures of the government in dealing with the students accordingly grew in volume.

On the same day the military governors of Kiangsu and Anhwei arranged a joint defense within their respective territories owing to the threatened boycott of Japanese goods at Shanghai, Nanking and Anking, whilst the students in Peking and Tientsin formed Students' Unions in order to secure united effort and efficiency among themselves in the common object of serving their country. The indignation of the students was further aroused by the receipt of a cablegram from Tokio reporting the arrest of 36 Chinese students on May 7 for participating in the patriotic demonstrations.

Telegrams continued to reach the Central government from various quarters urging that it should on no account agree to the signature of the peace treaty unless the article referring to Kiaochow and Shantung was modified. The Provincial Assembly of Kirin stated in its telegram that it was terror-stricken when it heard of the news that Shantung had gone and urged the President and the Prime Minister not to accept a compromise. Other provincial assemblies pleaded with the government on like terms.

On May 14 Messrs. Tsao and Lu jointly wired to the various provinces setting their case before the civil and military governors. They declared that they were not "national traitors." Their explanations naturally fell on deaf ears, especially at such an exciting moment. A general strike of the Peking students commenced on May 18 as an expression of their disap-

pointment over the indecision of the government with regard to the Kiaochow question, the good treatment accorded by it to the triumvirate, its indifference to complaints concerning the illegal arrest of Chinese students in Japan and the issue of the mandate denying to the students freedom of speech. Immediately following the strike began the lectures by the students on the streets. Students in other cities showed their sympathy by doing the same.

On May 21 the boycott of Japanese goods quietly and steadily extended to the Lower Yangtze. Owing to the cleverness and absence of any coercion on the part of the boycotters, the authorities could not find any means to interfere with the rapidly growing movement, though they had been warned several times by the Japanese officials of the serious situation in store.

Towards the end of May the activities of the students, who were worn out by continual lecturing, gradually died down, but they were stirred up anew by two mandates issued on June 1 at the urging of pro-Japanese officials. In one mandate the President tried to whitewash Messrs. Tsao and Lu and used the very explanations of the popular charges which had been found in their letters of resignation and in their circular telegrams to the provinces. The second mandate was a further warning to the students, and the important part of it read that "Vigorous measures should be adopted for the suppression of such organizations as the students' union and the volunteer corps. Those who dare gather themselves together and commit acts in breach of the public peace shall be dealt with in accordance with the instructions mentioned in the former mandate."

These two mandates were responsible for the revival in a more acute form of the students' movement to demand the dismissal of the triumvirate and the non-signing of the peace treaty by China. Two days afterwards the students decided to continue lecturing on the streets. Fifty groups of speakers were sent out and performed their duties with the utmost zeal and bravery. But the municipal authorities in Peking were prepared. As soon as audiences were gathered, and the speeches began, soldiers interfered and arrested the speakers on the spot. Each student was taken in charge by two soldiers and carried to the Law Department for imprisonment. Over one thousand students representing all the schools in the Metropolis were arrested.

As a sequence to this, Tientsin students defied the order of the police and gave lectures to the public after the manner of their Peking compatriots. Students in Shanghai, Nanking and other ports did the same, in spite of the interference of the local authorities. On June 5 all the shops in the native city of Shanghai were closed out of sympathy with their agitation. So were the Chinese shops throughout the International and French Settlements. A feeling of unrest prevailed. Some unfortunate accidents happened in consequence at Shanghai as well as at Nanking and other ports of the Lower Yangtze.

On June 8, owing to the rapid spread of the strike movement in the various provinces, the Peking authorities tried to pacify the merchants and students by the withdrawal of the soldiers who were guarding the students in the Law Department and by the dispatch of representatives to apologize to the arrested students and give them freedom of speech as long as they did not advocate anti-foreign agitation. Three days later the President allowed Messrs. Tsao, Lu and Chang to resign, finding himself confronted with a very grave situation. On the same day the whole cabinet resigned, and the President tendered his resignation to parliament. Efforts are being made by retired officials who used to hold high offices to prevent the fall of the cabinet and to persuade the President to withdraw his resignation. This, in brief, is a summary of the movement of passive resistance which may however continue for some time.

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America and China

Why a close commercial, political and financial relationship between the Republic of China and the United States of America will constitute the best of all safeguards for the future peace of the Pacific.

BY FRANK H. HEDGES

"THE storm center of the world has gradually shifted to China. Whoever understands that mighty empire socially, politically, economically, religiously, has a key to world politics," wrote John Hay twenty years ago, an American statesman who had given many of his years of diplomatic life to the analytical study of conditions in the Far East.

Militarism in the German Empire grew more rapidly than the world realized, and so brought on the great storm with Central Europe as its vortex, but John Hay was no false prophet and the trend of world thought and world life that called forth his utterance is still existent and is progressing as relentlessly and consistently, with as unerring an aim, as in the days following the Boxer rebellion. Germany, with her master science and unscrupulous master, outstripped the slower moving tide of Eastern affairs, usurped the stage of international life, and brought down on her head the holocaust of righteous indignation from the just peoples of the earth.

But John Hay's voice was as one crying in the wilderness and, while the situation in China is in no way analogous to that in "Mittel Europa," certain it is that China, with her teeming millions of men and millions of resources, is destined to play a major role in the drama of the nations.

Whether that drama grow into a tragedy or remain a happy, livable comedy rests with the nation powerful enough to guide the destinies of "the father of civilization."

China is filled with lovers of peace, dwellers in the vale of the Golden Rule. Voluntarily she would never wage war save as forced to defend her national honor, her territorial integrity or her existence as an independent Power. The gage of battle would never be lifted by this slumbering Asiatic giant unless so thrown down that it threatened her very life—that danger exists.

Nations in contiguity to China are apt to see in her but an opportune path to their own aggrandizement; are exposed to the peril of believing that with the crushing of China their own power and influence would wax greater; are prone to take the myopic view which brought the world into the hell and horror from which it is just now emerging.

China is not strong enough to stand alone. Weakened by centuries of lassitude and comparative stagnation, the world has steamed forward while the Chinese junks have stirred the waters of the Yellow Sea propelled by the bellowing sails which first brought Columbus from the shores of Spain in search of this same China, Columbus, the man who dreamed and dared while China only dreamed.

China must have an ally or a master. Her need is great, and if that need be not filled by some Power strong enough to protect the pregnant bud until it bursts into full bloom, the canker worm will enter and destroy. With the fall of China the harmony of the Pacific would be wrecked. The peace of the Pacific rests on China and the protector which, with no ulterior motive, would be strong enough to hold in leash the dogs of war.

Such a protector in naturally the United States of America. There are but three strong nations whose shores are washed by the waves of the Pacific: America, Japan and Australia. The latter, Australia, is bound inseparably to England by ties of government, of trade and of consanguinuity. Japan has earned the distrust and fear of her near neighbor. Never would the Chinese ally themselves to a people who have shown by all their dealings in the past that they regarded China as their legitimate prey. Although she have the best of motives, Japan could not be trusted. Her need and her desire for expansion are facts, not theories. The temptation, were she sponsor for the Asiatic republic,

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would be too great. America is the one great Power which, geographically and politically, is capable of taking up the white man's burden and, with the greatest nation of the yellow race, guarding the peace of the world's mightiest ocean.

Politically the United States is the logical friend and guide of China quite as much as by mere physical formation of the surface of the globe. Japan, a monarchy; Australia, a prince royal of the democratic institutions of the British Empire; it is to the democracy and the republicanism of the people who first proved that liberty and government are "of the people, by the people and for the people," that the Chinese turned when they rose against the Manchu dynasty and overturned the oldest throne then extant. The Chinese think and believe along political lines as do the Americans. The disciples of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Lincoln, have stood as the teachers of the followers of Buddha and Confucius.

None of the greater nations has stood so consistently and so avowedly for peace as has the United States of America. Peace is one of the cardinal doctrines of the leading commonwealth of the Western Hemisphere. Her political institutions and her political thought belong to the realm of peace. A government organized like that which centers at Washington is, perhaps, the greatest factor for peace that man has evolved. Its very nature prevents the espousal of war for territorial aggrandizement, a motive which has led to many of the bloodiest wars of all-time. No one man can plunge the nation into the train which follows blindly after Mars, but "all the people" must be ready and willing to make the sacrifice. At the same time, the nation at war gives to a strong central government and to a single brain and hand powers that were not possessed even by he who styled himself "Supreme War Lord," a condition which antagonists must recognize and reckon with, a condition which would tend to deter them from locking arms with so formidable an antagonist.

It is such a government that China is giving to herself. Her close following of American political theory is one of the strong stones in the foundation of her future peace.

An active and intimate political relationship between China and the United States would mean that no nation would dare to disturb the peace of either without taking cognizance of the danger of having to contend with both. If the compact between England, France and Russia had been so close that even William and his advisers had been convinced that the attack on France meant an attack on her two powerful allies, Germany might yet enjoy the fruits of peaceful prosperity.

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Politics is one expression of man's life with his fellow-men, but it is an expression which is based and built on his more fundamental economic needs and instincts. If there be an intimate financial relationship between the leading Power of the West and the potentially greatest Power of the East, it may be certain that a close political tie will be woven to bind them together.

China needs capital. Beneath her fertile soil lie millions of tons of coal; under the rocky slopes of Tibetan mountains are idle ransoms of gold and other precious metals. Fur, tea, cotton, grains of many sorts; these are all a part of the latent wealth of the Chinese people. Capital, money, dollars and cents, is needed to turn these rich resources into more dollars and cents and so bring concrete and tangible wealth to a relatively poor nation and establish for her a credit which will weather the storms of financial flurry and distress. In order to insure lasting peace, a nation must be financially able to maintain herself.

This, China cannot do. She must bring in outside capital. Again, she may go into the marts of the world, but at only one will she find the best investment and this is at that of her friend and neighbor across the peaceful sea. Here she may be sure that she is getting money which is lent her for her own good. America is not a charitable institution, but she will expect only a financial return and will not use her power over the arteries of Chinese business to bring about the downfall of the Chinese nation nor to force her to do the will of money kings or power-mad statesmen. China knows full well that the sinking of American capital in Chinese loans and property does not mean the future acquisition of Chinese real estate by the American government.

An American is interested in his investments. He is interested in their protection, and any possible disturber of the peace of China would realize that the disturbance of such peace would mean disturbance of American capital and hence the probable interference of America to maintain that peace.

An attack on the Pacific Coast of the United States would mean the cessation of the flow of gold to the East, and China would be willing to

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take up arms to guard the precious stream. Such knowledge on the part of a hostile Power would be a strong deterrent.

Important as capital is to China, its importance is shared equally by its natural consequent —commerce. China could not use her vast resources of coal except as she barter them for that which she does not possess. China may raise enough food to support her own population, but by raising enough to export she can bring back the advantageous commodities of other nations. Tea is largely a product of the Orient; for tea the world will give China some article which she needs but cannot produce.

The day has come when no nation is sufficient unto itself, and as Chinese ships cleave the waters of that ocean whose peace she so heartily wishes to insure, so does China wax great in her influence and her voice come to have power over all the face of the globe.

Her economic development cannot come without great importation. Money alone will not bring coal from the depths of the earth; machinery is required. America can furnish that machinery. American reapers and binders and harvesters will bring to China a crop so large that she will have a surplus for export. American manufactured articles, the incoming commerce of China, will in turn stimulate and produce any outgoing commerce.

As a result of the war and the building of a great merchant marine, the United States now possesses one-fifth of the world's shipping capacity. That tonnage could be nowhere better used than in the service of China and, through that, in the service of peace.

The moving of raw material from China to the Pacific coast of the United States would bring to California and her sister states the growth and prosperity that is rightfully theirs. Agricultural districts, these states would grow into great industrial centers which would rival those of America's eastern coast. Chinese coal would be plentiful and cheap. American brains and hearts would realize the debt to China and American consciences would remember it.

A nation can no longer be limited by her own borders. The nation must rise to meet the needs of her own people, and no people today can become powerful as a world influence save as its interests, political and commercial, stretch far beyond the narrow confines of national boundaries. A few centuries ago each nation was self-sufficient. Within itself it met and supplied all of its own needs. A few centuries before that each family was an independent economic unit, but as man has progressed from the family to the economic stage of industry, so is he now in the rapid transitional stage from

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national to world-wide and democratic industrialism.

The necessity of access to the sea has been forcibly demonstrated in the erection of the new states as an outcome of the war and in the very motive of the German attempt at conquest. China has her sea coast, but except as she utilize it, it is valueless as more than mere scenery. From her ports and harbors must go ships to carry to the world the best of China, her silks, her coal, her produce and workmanship of every sort. As the ships are to be found on the waters, so will it be necessary for her to insure the peace and freedom of those waters.

The edge of the greatest ocean laves the shores of China and it is the peace of that ocean which means her future prosperity. This same ocean, thousands of miles beyond, breaks on the coast of the United States, and the United States must also guard the peace of the Pacific. With a strong and extensive Chinese-American shipping enterprise, this necessity grows immeasurably. The two nations, with practically one-third of the world's population as their backing, would join hands to guard from depredation the peace essential to their very lives as world Powers.

Commerce in news is vital. More than one cable should lie on the bed of the mightiest of the oceans, and a steady and voluminous intercourse of thought and ideas would weld the two peoples as the same interchange has welded America into the solidarity of a single unit.

America and China standing side by side and saying to the world that there should be no disturbance of the natural and beneficial calm of the Pacific and the peoples who live on its borders, would present a force so strong that no nation, nor any but the largest group of nations, would dare defy them. America and China, if united, could control the ocean christened "Peaceful," so that its name would ring true through all the ages to come.

America and China could do this if united. America and China will do this if united. Both lovers of peace, both believers in democracy, both the greatest nations of their continents; these two stand for all that is against war.

Financially united, their bond in common would be great; commercially united, the tie would be well-nigh indissoluble. Financially and commercially one, the political relationships would become crystallized into a powerful weapon wielded for the good of the weak, the liberty and democracy of all, the peace of the Pacific and the peace of mankind.

China—America; a union of strength; a union of peace!

School of Journalism, University of Missouri,
Columbia, Mo. U. S. A.
March 15, 1919.

Notes from Peking

The surplus of the Salt Gabelle for May, amounting to $5,400,000, has been handed over to the Chinese government.

General Yang I-te, former Tientsin Police Commissioner, has been instructed by the President to restore normal business conditions in Tientsin.

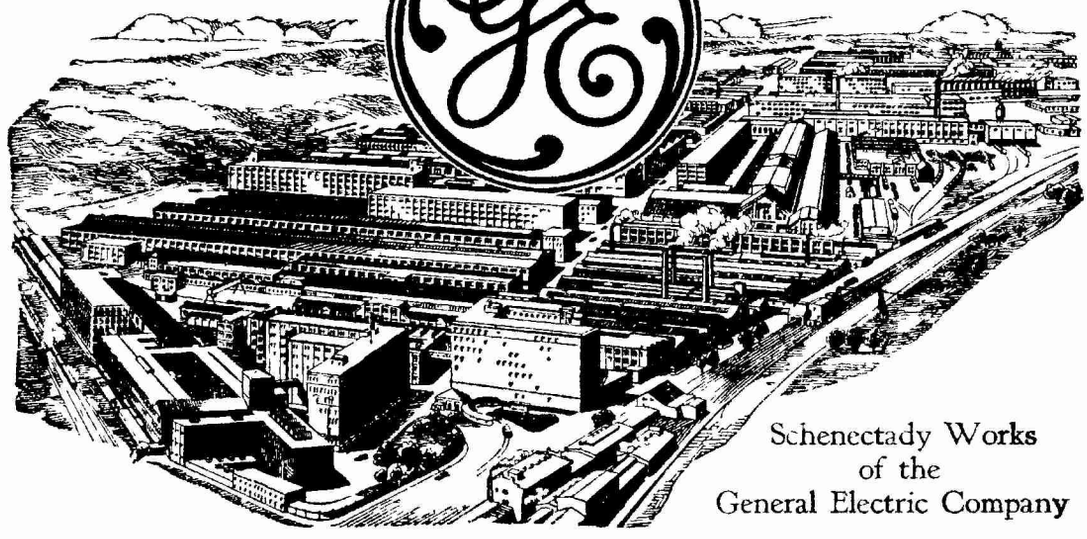
General Chang Huai-chi, chief of the General Staff, who had been on a week's leave of absence, reported himself to the President for duty on Monday, June 9.

During the absence from Peking of S. Barton, Chinese Secretary to the British legation, now gone on six months' leave, Mr. Harding will act as Chinese Secretary, with Mr. Teichman as assistant.

At the Tientsin Club on Monday, June 9, H. B. M.'s Consul-General, Herbert Goffe, C. M. G., unveiled the handsome brass memorial tablet erected in honor of members of the club who have served in the war.

Many of T. S. Wei's friends celebrated his birthday on Thursday, June 12. Mr. Wei is the chief of the Administrative Department of the Grand Canal Improvement Board and secretary of the Chihli River Commission.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to Peking, was in Peitaiho on June 9, arriving on the early morning train and leaving on the late night train. With him was Mr. Rose, Commercial Attache of the British legation.



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The An Fu Club, which is a pro-Japanese political party, hopes to make a clear sweep of its political opponents by impeaching Hsiung Hsi-ling, Wang Tah-hsieh and Lin Chang-ming, members of the Diplomatic Commission.

The *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese paper published in Peking, reports that the government is contemplating the nomination of Fan Yuan-lien to the Portfolio of Education and Wang Ta-hsieh to succeed Tsao Ju-lin as Minister of Communications.

Strikes in Tientsin beginning on Wednesday, June 11, are still proceeding. Shops in a section of the French Concession are also being closed. Laborers are discussing the advisability of showing their sympathy in strikes. Panic prevails in Tientsin.

F. Lammot Belin, of the American legation, is leaving on Sunday evening, June 15, for America, having taken his examinations on Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7. It is not certain whether Mr. Belin will return to Peking or whether he will be sent to some other country by the American government.

Under the auspices of the Chinese Engineers' Association and other public bodies, an impressive memorial service for the late Dr. Jieme Tien-yu was held at the Railway Association last Sunday, June 8. The service was attended by a fairly big crowd which represented the different associations in the Capital.

Officers and ladies of the United States China Expedition held a farewell reception at the Astor House in Tientsin on June 10 for Colonel William T. Wilder, who left the following day for America. Representatives of the various consulates were there in numbers, as well as many from Tientsin unofficial life.

P. H. Tiedemann, the Russian Consul-General, and his son, Dimitri, have returned to Tientsin from a three weeks' trip to Harbin. The young man there took his examinations for the first three years of the Upper Commercial School. Conditions in Harbin appear tranquil, according to Mr. Tiedemann.

Yang Cheng, former Customs Commissioner of Shanghai, was appointed Foreign Commissioner for Shanghai at the beginning of this week. He started for his new post immediately after the appointment, as the situation arising out of the students' demonstration in Shanghai was rather serious.

President Hsu Shih-chang and the whole cabinet resigned two hours after the issue of the mandate accepting the resignations of Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications; Lu Chung-yu, director-general of the Currency Reform Bureau; and Chang Chung-hsiang, Minister to Japan, on the afternoon of June 10.

No announcement has been received as to the sucessor of Colonel Wilder, Commanding Officer of the 15th U. S. Infantry. At present Lieut.-Col. Smart is in command of the regiment. Rumor among some of the officers has it that Colonel Day, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Department, is likely to be named.

The Czecho-Slovak artists, Lieutenants Smit and Kaigl, appeared for their farewell concert for the season in Peking at the American legation on Monday evening, June 9. The concert was held under the auspices of the Music Students' Club to whom Mrs. Reinsch opened her home in recognition of the work done by his society.

The Tientsin Lawn Tennis Club will play the Peking Club in an interport match on the Peking Club's courts on Saturday and Sunday afternoons (June 14-15). The games will mark the revival of an annual fixture that was allowed to fall into abeyance during the war and its resumption will add greatly to the interest in tennis in North China.

The American authorities here have notified the Chinese government that subject to ratification by the Senate the American government will agree to the revised Customs tariff. There are now only three countries that have not notified their agreement to the imposition of the new tariff, namely, Mexico, Switzerland and Denmark.

The French Court has rejected all the counts of the complaint against the *Journal de Pekin*, a French daily published in the Capital, and has accordingly rendered a judgment of acquittal. Madame Marie Della Strada, Superior of the religious rights of the Franciscans at Tsingtao, some time ago sued the *Journal* for criminal libel and damages for defamation.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance the drawing of lots for the redemption of the third instalment of the 7th Year Short Term Domestic Loan took place in the Central Park on Tuesday, June 10. The codirector of the Loan Bureau who presided over the proceedings opened the meeting with a brief speech by informing the audience of the loan bonds which have been issued during the last six months.

In spite of denials from Japanese official sources, the Peking correspondent of the *North China Star* is informed by a member of the President's staff that the Japanese authorities have unofficially called the attention of the government three times to the present anti-Japanese movement and have pointed out that the removal of Tsao Ju-lin from office will be practically equivalent to an infriendly act towards Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl O. Wilson, of Peking, after spending a few days in Tientsin will return to their home in America. Mr. Wilson has completed his term of service in the Government University and leaves with the high appreciation of the students and professors. Mrs. Wilson has very materially contributed to musical activities during the past three years and will be greatly missed.

Miss Mabel K. Stafford, of New York City, has been visiting the Tientsin Young Women's Christian Association during the past week-end. Miss Stafford is one of the secretaries of the Finance Department of the Y. W. C. A. National Board, and is visiting the Orient as a part of the Commission sent out by the American Y. W. C. A. to study the Association work done in China, India, Japan and South America.

The President is understood to have definitely decided to leave his office in spite of parliament's refusal to consider his resignation. While he cannot take any more action against Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Chung-yu, and Chang Chung-hsiang on account of their Japanese backing, he is still being urged by the people to punish them. Meanwhile the Japanese have been pressing for the return of short term loans which have fallen due.

The Students' Association in a circular telegram to the Chambers of Commerce advised the immediate ending of the strike owing to the dismissal of Tsao Ju-lin, Chang Chung-hsiang and Lu Chung-yu. The

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delegates of the Peking students held a special meeting on June 11 and decided that as far as possible study should be resumed on June 12, but they are holding themselves in reserve for an agitation in favor of the retention of President Hsu.

Dr. John F. Downey and Mrs. Downey, who have been in Peking for a year, left on the Thursday (June 12) night train for a journey through Korea and Japan and thence to the United States. Dr. Downey has been in China for three years and during this time has given his services freely in the interests of education. He has delivered courses of lectures in all of the important educational institutions of the country and has won popularity as a public speaker.

Mrs. Paul S. Reinsch, wife of the American Minister, has left for an extended trip to the United States. She will go by the Army transport which leaves Chinwangtao the latter part of this week and will visit Manila and Honolulu *en route*. Mrs. Reinsch is accompanied by her children and her mother, Mrs. Mosier. Miss Claire Reinsch will enter school in the United States next fall. The American Minister has accompanied Mrs. Reinsch as far as Chinwangtao.

Parliament met on the afternoon of June 10 in closed session to consider the situation. It is dominated by the An Fu Club, which is being supported by Messrs. Tsao and Lu. Some of the An Fu members of parliament were naturally indignant at the acceptance by the President of the resignations of their supporters. It is an established fact that each member of that club receives $300 a month from its benefactors, besides receiving regular salaries from parliament.

All efforts have failed to obtain the release of a youth named Liu, employed in Frazar & Company, who on June 2 was proceeding along Morrison Street when a group of students passed distributing handbills and urging the boycott. The youth clapped his hands in approval and was immediately arrested by several of General Tuan Chi-kuei's troops. He was tried and condemned and handed over to General Wu Ping-hsiang, Chief of Police. The sentence was commuted to 500 blows which were duly inflicted and then two months imprisonment was added.

Peking, June 14, 1919.

Notes from Hankow

June 9 being Whitmonday, most of the foreign banks in Hankow were closed for the holiday.

Admiral Sir Frederick C. Tudor Tudor arrived from up-river June 10 per H. M. S. *Kinsha*, a British gunboat. On his arrival H. M. S. *Gnat* left immediately for Shanghai.

Active American residents in Hankow met on June 11 to discuss arrangements for appropriate observance of Independence Day at the Consulate-General.

The military authorities have declared strict censorship on postal matter sent to and received from soldiers by way of preventing machination at the present juncture.

Reports have been received from the North to the effect that the crop prospects, almost throughout the whole of Siberia, are looking well and promise a more than average season.

A Rifle Competition between H. M. S. *Cadmus* and the Hankow British Volunteer corps came off at the French Range on June 9. The match ended with the Volunteers leading by 68 points.

All the schools, except the Primary, in Wuchang have been closed and the students have dispersed, part of them going home, while others are still active in keeping up their procedures of movement.

Tea exporting is gradually developing and teas from many quarters in Hunan and Hupeh as well as those in Kiukiang godowns are daily arriving here. British and a few Russian companies are the principal buyers.

The baseball game played on June 9 between a Hankow baseball team and men of the American gunboat *Elcano* proved one of the best of the season. The Hankow team won the game with the score 8-7 after 14 innings.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fleming Kimball of the British-American Tobacco Company of Hankow departed for Shanghai on June 6. It is understood that Mr. Kimball will take up his new post in the same company in Shanghai.

Admiral Tsai Tin-kan, former Commissioner for Revision of Chinese Customs Tariff, passed the port at the beginning of the week on his way to Hunan. Admiral Tsai is on a government mission to inspect troops in that province.

The strike movement is going on in Changsha in an orderly and determined way. The people there used to be very violent in anything concerning the welfare and sovereignty of China, but this time they protest without fury and rampage.

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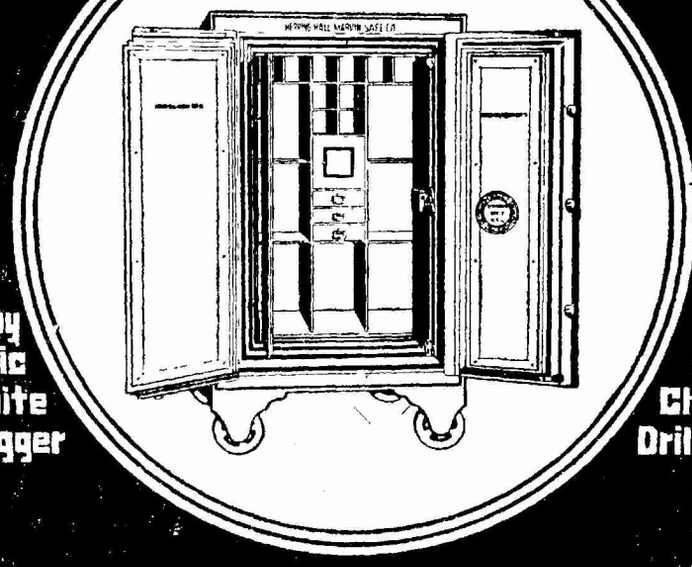

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The Japanese shops in Shasi which had their window panes destroyed by a Chinese boycott mob demand damages of $3,000. It is hard to find any window panes that are worth so much, as it takes a large amount of them to make up such a big sum.

Word was received here that Dr. Geil of Philadelphia, the well known traveller and author who wrote "A Yankee on the Yangtze" and many other travel books of China, is at present visiting friends at the Shantung Christian University in Tsinan.

The College Day celebration and the opening of the Wu-Han Hall in Griffith John College at Hankow took place on Whitmonday, June 9. The weather being very fine on that day, many friends from both Wuchang and Hankow visited the college.

The Hanyang Iron & Steel Works has petitioned the local authorities in Hanyang and Hankow, asking them to take measures to stop the collecting of refuse iron by small shops and saying that all refuse iron or slags must be forwarded to the Works for sale.

The Provincial Assembly in Wuchang assembled last week and an impeachment was brought against Tsa Chen Kuei, Superintendent of Police in Wuchang, since the constables in Wuchang bayonetted the students in curbing their open air speech making.

A cricket game which was to be played on the day of the native Dragon Boat Festival, but had been postponed on account of bad weather, was played at the Hankow Race Club on June 7. The Race Club Eleven put up a score of 201-runs against the 92-runs of the *Cadmus* eleven.

It is said that the Chinese Postal Service is about to start postal savings in Hunan and open a savings bank department in its offices. This answers a long felt want of a savings bank as there have been hitherto no adequate and proper inducements to thrift and saving.

On Thursday, May 29, Dr. W. E. Robertson, a British subject, and Miss Gladden Ewers of the American Presbyterian Mission were married at All Saints' Church in Hangchow, Hunan. The wedding was performed by the Rev. John Holden of the Anglican Mission.

It is understood that prisoners in the Model Prison, which is managed along modern lines, have been ordered to manufacture native commodities for daily use by the provincial authorities. The said prison has conducted many classes of instruction in handicrafts for the prisoners.

The three students' representatives of schools in Hankow and Wuchang left for Peking last week with a great number of their colleagues to see them off at the railway station. Their mission is to unite their actions with the student body in Peking by personal conference.

Merchants of three districts in Hupeh now unite to inaugurate a modern bank in Hankow in order to handle all the banking business of their folks in Hankow. It is suggested that the proceeds of their bank will be used purely for promoting industry in their native towns.

The steamer *Lienhwa*, which is now under the Japanese flag and plying on the Upper Yangtze, was

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stopped by the military authorities for a few days on its journey to Chungking. The military men wished to commandeer her, but afterwards released her on proper presentations being made.

During the past week the number of Japanese walking on Chinese streets is especially great. Fearing that the people may take untoward measures against them and thus give rise to negotiations the constables are instructed to escort them wherever they go within the Chinese town.

As many steamers are being commandeered by the military in the Upper Yangtze, the outlook is as if both the North and South were taking precautions to have steamers at hand so that on a renewal of the civil war each side may be able to move their men as quickly as possible.

Boone University, Wuchang, was closed on June 5 at noon by the University Senatus because of the students' boycott agitation. The 1919 Commencement Exercises will not be held until a future date. However, Griffith John and Wesley Colleges, both British institutions, are still carrying on.

Many trade associations are petitioning the provincial government, lodging complaints against the corrupt conditions in the *likin* depots which make abnormal demands on native products in transit and squeeze money in whatever way they please to the detriment of home trade and the government.

The meteorological analysis for May, 1919, from readings taken by the 1st Hankow Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts is out now, in which Scoutmaster Stanley V. Boxer states, as a general description of the weather, that the month is a very sunny one, with great heat at the end, while the heavy rainfall was confined to four days only.

The shops in Hankow went on strike last Tuesday and Wednesday. Not all the Hankow shops joined in this step. Many shops in the concessions as well as in the native town had their shutters down within those two days. They resumed their work last Friday. The Wuchang shops followed the example on Friday. Business is at a standstill.

Beginning from the afternoon of June 4, the coolies at Kuling, the famous summer resort in Kiangsi near Kiukiang, have been on strike which is said to have been brought about by the many changes made in the transportation arrangement from Kiukiang to Kuling Mountain this year. Now word has reached here that the coolies had resumed their work after a short duration.

It is understood that the traffic on the Peking-Hankow line has been again interrupted by a washout between Hsuchow and Chenchow, there having been heavy rains in Honan, it is said, on Wednesday, June 11. The true condition of the damage is not yet known, and no trains came here yesterday. The outgoing trains would not accept passengers for beyond Hsuchow.

On June 5 at 7.15 p. m. a fire broke out in the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha's lower hulk. The fire was among the general cargo in the lower hold under deck. Of course it is somewhat unfortunate that a fire should have happened on a Japanese hulk at the present juncture, since it arouses suspicion that some native perfervid patriots may have had a hand in the business.

During the past week bearers of Japanese bank notes besieged the respective banks in great number, asking the latter to exchange the notes, which caused quite an embarrassment to the Japanese banks. The

native population believes on founded reason that the Hupeh Public Money Bureau is secretly arranging to supply the Japanese banks with money so as to enable them to cash their notes.

Delegates from a number of schools in Hengchow, Hunan, held a meeting protesting against the revival of the opium traffic. They sent a telegram to Peking asking that the anti-opium laws be strictly enforced. In many market towns in central Hunan opium dens have been opened just as in the olden days. To all appearances, the pernicious habit of smoking opium has revived to a large extent and is spreading with great rapidity.

It is stated from a reliable source that during the last week some Japanese shopkeepers in the Japanese concession at Hankow secretly asked two Chinese beggars to break in at their shops and destroy some of their belongings in a boycotting spirit and offered $10 each for this work, which the beggars refused. No doubt these people covet the heavy damages they may demand from the Chinese government when that occurs.

Sir Frederick Tudor Tudor, Admiral of the China Station, came down the Yangtze on the gunboat *Widgeon* on June 4 after an inspection trip of the Upper Yangtze points where British gunboats are stationed. While passing Wushan an accident happened. The gunboat *Widgeon* was fired on by Chinese soldiers, and a shot hit a table in the ship which the Admiral had not long left. No harm was done, however.

Word has reached here that General Chang, Divisional Commander of the Fengtien troops in Hunan, had telegraphed to the Peking government stating that the Southern troops had been watching for an opportunity to make an attack, though without success, since the deadlock in the Shanghai conference. Tuchun Chang Chin-yao of Hunan has also telegraphed to the Peking government asking permission to advance in the event of the Southerners' attack.

Public attention here is now focussed on the Shantung problem, and great concern over this matter is shown by the people. Nearly all circles unite among themselves to discuss boycott measures. Besides the reinforced constables, many Northern soldiers well dressed up with bayonets and rifles are patrolling the streets for the purpose of arresting anti-Japanese movements and lawlessness. However no savage measures have been employed by the people in dealing with the Japanese.

Chang Chin-yao's rule in the province of Hunan is exceedingly arrogant and oppressive. He is a man of the Tuan clique and is very influential to-day. His infringement on people's liberty of the press is so high-handed that the number of newspapers in Changsha has been gradually reduced to three, and these three, too, are prohibited from publishing in their columns all the important happenings in Peking. He is also charged with nepotism and all forms of corruption.

It is reported that steamers on the Upper Yangtze have once again been fired at by irresponsible soldiers in the gorges, which happened last year also. The steamer *Meitan* of the Standard Oil Company of New York was ordered to stop at Kweifu on its way down on June 9, which she did. On finding that it was an American steamer, the soldiers let it go. The Asiatic Petroleum Co's steamer *Anlan* was actually fired at near Wushan on its way down on June 10. Officials responsible for such actions are bitterly attacked with lawlessness.

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, which pretends to be an all-Chinese concern and is universally recognized as such and welcomed by the people, is now severely attacked as a Sino-Japanese company under the disguise of a China company. The said company has produced within the last two weeks many authentic testimonials as to its being all-Chinese, and has flooded Hankow with circulars and leaflets to the same effect. Now a native paper also produces many writings to the effect that the chief promotor is a nationalized Japanese of Chinese blood and that there are many Japanese shareholders in the company. The question remains a dispute of keen interest to the natives.

P. S. J.

Hankow, June 14, 1919.

Who's Who in China

General Chen Kuang-yuan, Military Governor of Kiangsi

General Chen Kuang-yuan was born at Wuchinghsien, Chihli, and is an influential member of the Chihli section of the Peiyang Military Party. He has been military governor of Kiangsi, a Yangtze province, for nearly two years, and has been able to maintain order successfully. General Chen has been in the military service for a long period, having worked his way up from the position of a non-commissioned officer.

In the first year of the Republic in 1912, General Chen Kuang-yuan was given the rank of Brigadier-General and appointed Military Adviser to the then Peiyang Party.

On July 21, 1913, General Chen was given the position of Commissioner of Occupation of Chihfeng. Shortly afterwards he was ordered to act concurrently as chief of the 12th Division, having then enjoyed the confidence of Yuan Shih-kai. At the time, the 12th Division was

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stationed at Hsiyuan, or western suburb of Peking, chiefly for the purpose of according protection to the Chief Executive in case of need.

In May, 1917, when General Tuan Chi-jui, Prime Minister, was dismissed by a mandate in consequence of his decision to force the parliament to pass a bill on China's declaration of war against Germany, and all the military governors of the different provincés assembled at Peking and schemed to overthrow the administration of President Li Yuan-hung, General Chen Kuang-yuan was appointed Assistant Commander-in-chief of the Metropolitan Precautionary Force by General Wang Shih-cheng, then Prime Minister, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Force.

Upon the restoration of the ex-baby Emperor Hsuan Tung to the Throne by General Chang Hsun on July 1, the new monarchical government appointed General Chen Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the province of Chihli. This appointment was however ignored.

General Chen assisted General Tuan Chi-jui in the movement to overthrow the monarchical government and restore the Republic. His troops on this occasion rendered no small service. They fought General Chang Hsun's soldiers by way of Hischihmen, and successfully drove them into their headquarters and finally cornered them.

With the restoration of the Republic, General Chen was appointed Tuchun of Kiangsi on July 27 in consideration of his meritorious services rendered during the last coup d'etat. He took his troops with him to Kiangsi, and is still acting concurrently as chief of the 12th Division.

In 1918 General Chen made several attempts together with General Li Shun, military governor of Kiangsu, and General Wang Chan-yuan, military governor of Hupeh, to secure a reunion of North and South China, bul the opposition of the other military governors who were then not inclined towards internal peace was so strong that they failed to accomplish their object.

General Chen to-day wields considerable influence in the Yangtze Valley.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

June 11. A financial conference is held between the Allied and German delegates to the Peace Conference.

June 16. The reply of the Allies to Germany's counter proposals is handed to the German delegates at Paris and the Germans are given up until noon June 21 to sign or reject the treaty; it is understood that Germany's request for a mandate over her former colonies is refused; the Allies criticize Germany's vague mention of five billion sterling in connection with reparation and point out that no interest and no substantial payment is offered until 1927, after which undefined instalments are to continue for half a century; "the present value of such a prospect is small"; the Allies, however, recognizing the mutual desirability of the resumption of German industry, are prepared to afford Germany commercial facilities therefor on conditions which cannot be laid down in advance and subject to the special economic situation created for the Allies by German aggression; meanwhile the draft treaty must be accepted as definitive

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and signed; in case the German delegates refuse to sign the treaty the Allies propose to resume their advance into Germany.

CHINA

June 18. The Japanese Minister to Peking demands the prohibition of the boycott movement against Japan *in view of the refusal of wharf coolies* to unload merchandise from Japanese vessels along the Yangtze; in reply the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs states that, while the government was doing everything in its power to protect the lives and property of Japanese in China and had ordered the provinces to prohibit the anti-Japanese movement, *it was not in a position to force the coolies to work* for Japanese.

SIBERIA

June 17. Passenger train No. 105, bound westward, is derailed between the stations of Taishett and Nijne-Udinsk, where the Bolsheviks succeeded in under-sapping the line; 11 cars fell over a high embankment and many passengers were killed and injured.

GENERAL

June 5. 59 persons are killed and 40 injured at Wilkes Barre, Pa., as a result of an explosion of a truck of black powder which was attached to an electric train.

June 9. An oil well sunk at Hardstof in Derbyshire, England, is announced as overflowing on the surface at the rate of 400 gallons daily from a depth of over 3,000 feet.

June 11. In the U. S. Senate the Republican leader Mr. Knox introduces a resolution declaring it to be impossible for the Senate to concur with the provisions of the League of Nations as drafted; certain provisions in it relating to the Peace Treaty give the impression that the resolution is intended as an intimation to the Peace Conference that the Senate will oppose the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

June 15. A Vickers-Vimy biplane arrives in Ireland 16 hours after leaving Newfoundland, this being the first successful direct trans-Atlantic flight.—— The U. S. House of Representatives votes upon and hands to the Senate a Bill allowing for an army of 400,000 men at an estimate cost of G. $718 *millions.*

June 16. Orders are issued at Washington dividing the American naval forces into two equal fleets, one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific.

June 17. Faced with the prospects of an Allied attack on Petrograd, the Bolshevik authorities rigorously enforce martial law and close all cafes, theaters and cinemas.

Men and Events

This from the *Chicago Tribune*: The Japanese, wise little people, quietly but firmly eliminated the "shant" from Shantung.

H. A. Baldwin, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, stationed at Kalgan, China, was married at the Peitaihao Hotel, Peitaihao, on June 3.

Lieutenant W. P. Hayes, U.S.N.R.F., who was in command of the U.S.S. *Quiros*, has received the promotion of Lieutenant Commander to the United States Naval Reserve Force.

Arthur Rugh, Y. M. C. A. secretary for student work throughout China, will speak at the American Song Service on Sunday, June 22, at Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. His subject will be "The Church and the State."

J. B. Norton, department explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, has arrived in China to carry on the work commenced by Frank Meyer, who was drowned in the Yangtze River last year. Mr. Norton has departed for Fukien province, where he plans to spend a year in extensive investigation work.

Gerard Swope, president of the International General Electric Company of New York, arrived in Shanghai June 17 for a brief visit here. Accompanying him are Allan H. Jackson, from the Legal Department of the same company, and S. L. Whitestone, general auditor of the General Electric Company. They are staying at the Shanghai Club.

According to the *Japan Advertiser* of Saturday, June 14, Orin De Motte Walker, formerly manager of the International Banking Corporation, Peking, is in Yokohama on an important financial errand. The

Advertiser of this date contains a two-column interview with Mr. Walker, pertaining to Far Eastern banking problems.

The following is from the monthly bulletin issued by the China Club of Seattle: "The bulletin wishes to record the appreciation of the China Club for the address at the meeting of April 9. Mrs. J. J. Connell's vivacious description of Java and her glimpses of things behind the scenes there recalls her equally lively account a year and more ago of social activities in the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai."

Among those who departed for America and England per s. s. *Empress of Asia* on Sunday, June 16, were the following: Sir Everard and Lady Fraser; Commander and Mrs. J. R. Muir; Commander Cavanagh; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkill; Mrs. H. E. Arnhold; Mr. and Mrs. H. Mann; C. O. Liddell; Mr. and Mrs. G. Passeri; Mrs. C. P. Dawson; Miss Jean Adams; and Mr. and Mrs. Reiss.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent, for more than twenty years minister of the Union Church, Shanghai, announced on Sunday, June 16, that he had accepted the invitation as minister of the Union Church at Tientsin, China. The Rev. Darwent has taken an active part in the hospitals in Shanghai and in the young men. He will depart for Tientsin upon the appointment of a successor by the committee of the Union Church.

E. B. Dunn, representative of a number of leading American manufacturers, is in Shanghai with his family on a business and pleasure trip and is staying at the Astor House Hotel. The firms that Mr. Dunn represents are the Spencer Ware Co., Morgan Spring Co., Worcester Press Steel Co., Wyman Gormon Co., of Waterbury, Massachusetts; and the Worcester Metal Goods Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Mr. Dunn's head office is in Los Angeles.

Members and guests of the Shanghai Students' Union were present at a dinner given at the Great Eastern Hotel on Wednesday evening, June 18. Officers for the coming year were elected and are as follows: Tuan Shih-pung, representative of the Peking Students' Union, president; Hu Pao-jin, of Fuh Tan College, vice-president; and Chen Pao-ngo, chairman of the general committee. Election of the secretary and president was postponed until a later date.

The Cafe Parisienne is the name of a new cafe soon to be opened on Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, to occupy the quarters previously occupied by the Cafe Trianon. According to the opening announcement the new cafe will have its "aperitif hour," that is, service will be either inside or outside on tables on the sidewalk. There will be a dancing hall, a tastily decorated dining-room, and a number of private dining rooms. Music will be supplied by a special orchestra.

A telegram was received on June 15 by the British-American Tobacco Company telling of a flood at Hsuchow, Honan. The entire country is flooded, many houses have been washed away making thousands of Chinese homeless. The foreign community consisting of the staff of the British-American Tobacco Company and the Lutheran missionaries were reported safe. Upon receipt of the telegram Mr. Heukendorff departed for Hsuchow to offer relief and assistance to the flood sufferers.

Forty-two members of the Columbia Park Boys' Club of San Francisco arrived in Shanghai from Japan per s. s. *Tamba Maru, en route* to Australia. The members of the club are entertainers and will give entertainments in the Astor House Palm Garden on Saturday and Sunday evenings, June 21 and 22. Proceeds of the entertainments are used for expenses. A band of 38 pieces, gymnasts, acrobats, singers, dancers and variety artistes are included in the group. Major S. S. Peixotto of San Francisco has the party in charge and instituted the club for travel around the world some years ago.

On page 100 appears an article entitled "America and China" which was written by Frank H. Hedges, of Miami, Okla., a student in the School of Journalism, University of Missouri. This article was awarded first prize in a competition held annually at the School of Journalism, University of Missouri. The judges in the competition were: Frank I. Cobb, editor of the *New York World;* H. J. Haskell, editor of the *Kansas City Star;* and Robert S. Mann, assistant professor at the University. The prize, which is known as the "MILLARD'S REVIEW Prize," consists of a G.$50 Liberty Bond.

The Chung Hua Christian Intercollegiate Alumni Association held their annual meeting on Saturday, June 14, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Seventeen representatives were present from the alumni associations from St. John's University, Shanghai College, Soochow University, Nanking University, Hangchow College and Foochow College. Officers for the year were elected and are as follows: E. S. Ling, president, Foochow College; B. E. Lee, vice-president, Hangchow College; K. S. Zee, secretary, Soochow University; and L. K. Kao, treasurer, Nanking University. A committee was appointed to investigate the proposal of a number of members to urge the government to convene a legitimate parliament and to frame a permanent constitution.

The Pacifist Price

From the "Chicago Tribune" of May 6, 1919

China and Japan were allies in the war. China declared war on Germany. The Chinese coolies in France did more toward winning the war than the Japanese did. There was an army of Chinese workers in France, releasing fighters—and getting paid for it. There were no Japanese fighters or workers anywhere near a field of operation in which success counted for anything.

The purpose of this editorial is to point out a few very unpleasant truths—not to sympathize with the

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hauchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,390,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Chinese. It is only fair to say that they did more for the Allies than the Japanese did for the Allies. But the Chinese are "Chinks." The Japanese are Japanese.

The Shantung peninsula contains the power to dominate Northern China. The peace conference has given it to Japan. It was taken from China by Germany. It was taken from Germany by Japan. Japan fought Germany to get Shantung. It defied the victorious world and keeps Shantung.

The Italians said much in Paris for many days, and they are not given Fiume, which was enemy territory. The Japanese said nothing, except for about two hours, and they get Shantung, which is Allied territory.

Japan is feared. Italy is not. China is helpless. Japan is strong. When Japan asks for something, the rest of the world ascertains, first, how much the Japanese want it and second, how much it would cost to keep them from getting it. Japan usually gets it.

China is a pathetic figure, we'll say. A nation of 300,000,000 or 400,000,000—so big that a matter of 50,000,000 here or there does not matter—cannot do anything other than raise a cry of outrage in the world court because a little, hard-muscled, determined nation is imposing on it.

Japan can fight; China can only weep. China is the giant; Japan, the killer. Japan is a kingfisher; China is a buzzard. China is rich in resources and population; Japan is poor in resources and limited as to men. But Japan has only to throw a small shadow on the shore of China, and China has nothing to do except to appeal to the rest of the world to keep the Japanese from treating the Chinese as the Japanese have treated the Koreans. There is an excuse for Korea. It is small. China is the largest nation of the world. But it is a nation of pacifists.

The Chinese are not unwilling that a brutal nation should keep another brutal nation off them, or that a strong nation should keep another strong nation off them. They objected to the occupation of the Shantung peninsula by Germany, but they could not do anything to prevent it.

They were not unwilling that Japan should declare war upon Germany and dispossess Germany of the possessions on the Shantung peninsula, providing Japan, having made the sacrifice in men to take the fortified places, should be willing to turn the Germanized portion back to China.

China could not keep the Germans out. China could not put them out. China cannot make a compelling demand upon Mr. Wilson that he offend the powerful Japanese by throwing the weight of American power behind Chinese demands.

The Chinese are right, but weak. The virtue of their cause gets them nothing. Their weakness defeats everything. It defeats them in the altruistic court of democracy. That court, at Paris, yields to expediency and to the power of the Japanese.

Why blame the nations which might have war, sooner or later, with a combination formed by Japan if they did not keep the strong Ally satisfied, even if they had to throw all principle overboard in deserting the weak Ally?

God is not the only power helping them who help themselves. China betrayed itself to pacifism, and, a potentially mighty Power, can only ask that other nations extricate it from the grip of a nation not much larger than the land it carves out of the helpless giant, unprepared and helpless. . . .

Advertising Club Hears Address By Scholz, Boynton and Chinese

More than sixty Chinese and foreign members and their guests attended the annual meeting and dinner of the Advertising Club of China, which was held at the Columbia Country Club, Tuesday evening, June 17. Following the election of officers for the coming year, there were interesting addresses by Emil Scholz, former publisher of the *New York Evening Post*; Charles L. Boynton of the China Continuation Committee; Yang Tcheng, Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; Y. S. Tsao, Chinese Consul-General to London; and D. K. Wong, editor of the *Hsin Shun Pao*. J. B. Powell, editor and manager of MILLARD'S REVIEW, presided.

Mr. Scholz gave an interesting technical address dealing with the development of American newspapers and offered much constructive advice to the Chinese publishers and advertising men present at the meeting. A newspaper, to be successful and influential, according to the speaker, must first of all be a successful business enterprise. Newspapers have two legitimate incomes, from their circulations and from their advertisements. He traced the development of the American newspaper as a great commercial enterprise and said that their methods of intensive development are being imitated in other countries. He congratulated the press of China upon its rapid development since the Revolution and urged the publishers present to standardize their methods now during the growing period rather than later when the expense would make standardization more difficult. Mr. Scholz paid a high compliment to

the American interests here who are working to establish a strong impartial news service for the Chinese papers.

Mr. Boynton was introduced as the representative of the greatest selling and advertising organization in China, the missionary movement, an organization that had in China 6,500 foreign representatives and more than 20,000 Chinese representatives; an organization that expends yearly in China more than Mex. $12,000,000 for salaries and for the equipment of schools and colleges. The speaker told in a comprehensive way of two phases of the work of his organization; how his committee had for several years been engaged in making a survey of China to determine the density of population, the various dialects, and the exact problems that the missionary must meet to make his work effective. One of the most interesting phases of his address dealt with the endeavor to bring the phonetic system of writing the Chinese language into general use. He explained briefly the system and said that an intelligent educated Chinese could master the system in three days and that an uneducated person could master it in three weeks. He said that this new system of writing Chinese had now been made official by the Chinese government and that to date 10,000,000 pages of literature had been published in the new system. This phase of Mr. Boynton's address was of especial interest to the publishers and advertising men present because of its possibilities in reducing illiteracy among the millions of the Chinese people. In connection with his talk Mr. Boynton exhibited an Underwood typewriter which had been adapted to the phonetic system equipped with 39 keys containing the phonetic characters.

Yang Tcheng, in a brief address, told of his interest in modern advertising and publicity, especially its power in making China better known abroad. He stated that he was making a special study of advertising from this standpoint.

Y. S. Tsao, Chinese Consul-General at London and a graduate of Harvard University, in a brief address told of the power of advertising in America and England and also of the excellent competitive business spirit that exists among the business men of those countries. He humorously told of his first visit to England when he thought all of the railroad stations were named "Bovril," because of the prominence of large advertising signs of this familiar product that were placed at the stations.

D. K. Wong, editor of the *Hsin Shun Pao*, made an appeal for higher standards in advertising in China and especially an appeal for higher rates for advertisements in the Chinese papers. He said that the present rates for advertisements in the Chinese papers did not cover the cost of production and that the Chinese newspapers are impoverished because of the low rates paid by advertisers. According to the speaker, the development of better advertising in China has been rapid, that a few years ago the only advertising in China was "Cod Liver Oil" and a few nostrums. He said that few Chinese newspapers to-day will accept the advertising of "fake" schemes and "quack" patent medicines.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, A. R. Hager; vice-president, Fong F. Sec; foreign secretary, S. P. Westaway; Chinese secretary, Thomas H. Yu; treasurer, J. A. Dissmeyer, and assistant treasurer, C. S. Ling; and the following for the Executive Committee: Membership, J. B. Powell and H. H. Wong; house, A. N. Lethin and S. C. Wong; publicity, E. Strassman and S. P. Chang; education, J. S. Potter and S. S. Chow; organization, A. G. Loehr and C. F. Lin. H. H. Wong of the Commercial Press acted as interpreter for the meeting.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort s celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

New Men Join Standard Oil Company

The following young men have arrived in China to be connected with the Standard Oil Company here and will be stationed at the following places: Marshall L. Coleman, from Rensellear Polytechnic Institute, Hangchow; Alan G. Warner, from Williams College, Tientsin; Alfred Walter, from Harvard, Hankow; Henry Barton, Jr., from Rhode Island State, Moukden; and Harold O. Plummer, from Ohio Wesleyan, Pengpu.

Women's Work

Hawaiian Women

BY FRANCIS BLASCOER

If the territory of Hawaii is granted the statehood for which application was recently made to the Congress of the United States, the Hawaiian women will constitute a body of voters who have for generations been interested and experienced in the conduct of the affairs of the country.

The women have never organized themselves into a separate party but have taken active part in the regular political organizations, working side by side with the men during the campaigns. Incidental to pre-election times it is a common sight to see groups of three and four relative men and women squatting unconcernedly on the stone pavements of the business section of Honolulu, interestedly discussing the issues of the day. The tropical abundance of the Islands and the mildness of the climate have obviated any

Pond's Vanishing Cream

Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it: now we want you to use it.

real struggle for existence, and until recently, with the increasing concentration of land holdings in the hands of pineapple and sugar planters, there has been practically no industrial problem for the native women, whose interests have thus centered around the social and political aspects of their lives.

The Hawaiian tradition of hospitality is so strong as to be almost an institute, and this great tradition in combination with great amiability and agreeable personality has made Hawaiian women exceptionally successful in their social relations, not only among themselves but among other foreign populations.

Intermarriage with foreigners is so customary as to be a commonplace. Long before the war brought it home to us under less happy auspices, Hawaii's population has disproved Kipling's

"Oh, the East is East, and the West is West
And never the twain shall meet."

For in Hawaii not only the East is West, but the North and South—and for that matter the Northeast and Southwest, etc.—met and stayed met and liked it.

A recent investigation disclosed the fact that large numbers of the population had flowing in their veins the blood of three and five nationalities, and one small inoffensive blond girl was the direct descendant of eight various nations, including Hawaiian, Chinese, Tibetan, Norwegian, German, South African, British and Scotch!

Shanghai American School Holds Commencement Exercises

The Commencement Exercises of the Shanghai American School Class of 1919 were held at the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, June 19, at 5.30 p. m. The exercises marked the closing of the school this year. The following program was given:

Processional:
Praise Ye the Father.....Gounnod
Music:
All Powerful.....Walmisly
Glee Club.
Invocation:
Rev C. E Darwent, M. A.
Chorus and Recitative:
Thou Hast Tried Our Hearts.
Stabat Mater.....Rossini
F. W. Gill and Glee Club.
Address:
Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, St. John's University.
Music:
a. Lullaby.....J. Barnby
b. June Day.....Muller
Glee Club.
Presentation of the Class:
Supt. Guy C. Stockton.
Awarding of Diplomas:
Hon. Thomas Sammons, U. S. Consul-General.
Darkies' Cradle Song.....Wheeler
Girls' Double Quartet.
Patriotic Song.....Miles
High School Chorus.

Women and Events

The Nanking Chapter of the American Red Cross has sent $1,000 for the relief of the famine stricken Miao tribes in Southwestern China.

Mrs. Paul S. Reinsch, wife of the American Minister to China, has departed for America on an extended trip. She is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Mosier, and her children. Dr. Reinsch accompanied the party as far as Chinwangtao.

Twenty-three cases of refugee clothing and Red Cross supplies were shipped to Vladivostock by the Central Committee of the American Red Cross on the steamer *Vitim* on Wednesday, July 18. Three cases were sent by the British Women's Work Association.

On Tuesday, June 24, the faculty of the Shanghai American School will be at home, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Stockton, Miss Russell, Miss Ashby and F. W. Gill, from 4 to 6.30 p. m. at 172-A North Szechuen Road.

Miss Olive Gilbraith, author of "Miss Amerikanka," a popular Russian story, recently returned from Siberia and now in Tokio, was the guest of the Extension Committee of the Tokio Women's Club meeting where she gave an address.

A farewell tea was given in honor of Mrs. William Morris at the Columbia Country Club on Wednesday, June 18, by Consul-General Sammons, of the U. S. Consulate. Mrs. Morris is planning to depart for America on Saturday, June 21, per s. s. *Venzuela* on a six months' vacation to be spent at her home in South Carolina.

The official opening of the Navy Y. M. C. A. in their new quarters at No. 6 Avenue Edward VII will take place on Thursday afternoon, June 26, from 4.30 to 7 p. m. Refreshments will be served. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the Ladies Committee, who have had charge of the entertainments of the Navy Y. M. C. A. during the past year. The new quarters of the Navy Y. M. C. A. have been loaned by the Standard Oil Company of New York.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Woman's Club on Wednesday, June 18, at 10.30 a. m. the unfinished business of the year was attended to, in addition to a committee being appointed composed of Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Mrs. W. H. Lunt and Mrs. R. Clark to inform Major S. S. Peixotto, who has in charge the Columbia Park Boys' Club, that the American Woman's Club would cooperate in any way to aid in the entertainment of the club while in Shanghai. Other local clubs have also been informed.

Miss Frances Blascoer, who has been connected with the Standard Oil Company, Peking, is visiting in Shanghai. Miss Blascoer will go from here to Nanking, where she is planning on making a study of ancient and modern Chinese women preparatory to compiling statistics and history for the purpose of writing a play. She will be the guest of Miss Johnson, a sister of N. Johnson, former Consul-in-Charge at the U. S. Consulate, Shanghai, and now in the Department of State, Washington, D. C. Miss Blascoer previous to coming to China was doing social work in America.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Deep Significance of Boycott Movement

From the "Peking & Tientsin Times" (British)

The Japanese legation informs me that a Note has been served on the Chinese government in connection with the boycott movement. It appears that a week or so ago a communication was made on the subject, but not in the terms mentioned in the item on the subject in yesterday's issue. It would appear, however, that there is an anticipation that the Japanese authorities intend to approach the Chinese government concerning the activities of certain Chinese organizations who have shown a certain interest in the boycott of Japanese goods. The truth of the matter is the Japanese business men are beginning to realize how serious is the present movement. Previous boycott movements have generally been the result of the determination of the merchants and shopkeepers not to deal with the Japanese, but the present movement is being worked on a different scale. It is the consumer that is being appealed to, and it is the consumer that is answering to the call. This is undoubtedly the result of the movement of the students throughout the country who have appealed to the Chinese people not to use Japanese goods but to use a Chinese substitute. Heretofore the ordinary man in the street has not been aware of the manner in which the rights of the country have been trampled upon but now the student class is devoting all its time to explaining to them how greatly they have been misused by Japan. At the same time they have been cautioned by the committee of the students' organization that they are in no way to use violence or to create disturbances which are likely to bring about political complications. It must now be recognized that the student movement is a national one and one that is of the people. One of the characteristics that stood out most prominently in the past has been the manner in which the ordinary Chinese has been unable to understand the duty that the individual owed the State, but now there is evidence that a sense of national duty has been awakened in his breast. In the China of a few years ago politics and the administration of the country were left to the select few and it is for that reason that only a few men have been able to grasp the reins of government. Under the new conditions it would be well for the Japanese to realize that it is impossible for them to inflict their will on this country through a few men who are favorable to them and their aspirations. These Chinese officials who have been so long under Japanese influence will have to go—public opinion will demand it and with it will go that influence which the Japanese have paid so much money to gain. The government is doing all in its power to prevent the movement spreading, but the government has no influence over the people. It is the government itself which has brought about this state of affairs, for its members have sacrificed the interests of the country in an attempt to curry favor with Japan. Now it is the voice of the people speaking. For the first time they have taken upon themselves the burden of resisting the aggressions of Japan and overriding the government itself. It will be well for both the Chinese and Japanese governments to take heed of what is happening at the moment. If they do not it will bring disastrous results to both.

The New Element in Chinese Politics

From the "Peking Times" (Japanese)

We must confess at this writing that there seems to be something different in the movement which has grown out of popular resentment and despair since the receipt of the verdict from Paris. It appears to be more intelligent, less emotional, better organized, less furious and, in the first instance, a clearer undertanding of causes and a more thorough knowledge of the events which have led up to the calamity. Then there is on every hand apparently a firmer determination to remove the root causes so that there will be no repetition. This is a students' and merchants' movement. It is anti-Japanese, but it is much more essentially an internal reform movement. It has begun with an educational and not a political character, and its supports neither the North nor the South, but so far is national. The Taiping Rebellion was started by religious fanatics and was sustained by fanaticism. The Boxer movement was promoted by a union of high conservative officials with retrogressive minds and the lowest strata of the illiterate plebeian classes. The Revolution which overthrew the Manchus was a rising of the young Chinese against the old. All previous movements in China have been set going from the very top of Chinese society or from the very bottom. The placid, stolid, respectable middle classes have always been neutrals, because, according to Chinese conventions, they were supposed to have no part or interest in politics. In this movement, as it develops, it would appear that the students are to be propagandists and the merchants the executives. This brings two new elements into Chinese public life which are cordially welcome.

China Can't Rely on Friendly Powers

From the "Canton Times" (Chinese)

The resumption of hostilities in Europe would be attended with great dangers for China. The Kiaochow question has developed into a lively world issue. China has stated her case to the Powers and, there is reason to believe, has made a favorable impression. But if the Powers are again involved in a European conflict, there will be little hope of any support from them. As during the four years of war, the Foreign Powers will be obliged to concentrate their whole attention on European problems so poor old China would be left to face the Japanese government in the best way possible. Of course the Kiaochow and Shantung questions would be indefinitely postponed. But the agitation now going on regarding these questions is sufficiently widespread to provide Japan with a plausibe

excuse for a new diplomatic move in the Far East. Heretofore, the Chinese have relied upon the aid of the foreign nations and have appealed to their sense of justice for the vindication of her cause. This has been her only hope. But the present world situation demands that China should take some measures for her own defense. A weak nation is a constant menace to the peace of the world. A weak nation invites aggressions from without. And when that weak nation possesses the resources and natural wealth coveted by other nations, then its position is dangerous indeed. China has been in the past, and is to-day, lamentably weak. But that is no reason why she should remain so. The people of China are ready and willing to make sacrifices for their country. Why does not the government organize the country for defense? Must the people take matters into their own hands? If necessary, they are prepared to do it, but it may mean revolution, bloodshed and a period of disruption. It will be far better for China should the government cooperate with the people.

Correspondence

EDITOR, MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW:

I have intended for a number of times to write to your magazine on some very significant topic which might interest your readers tremendously. This is, the attention of the REVIEW should be directed to the Southern government (or military government) as well as to the Northern government (or Central government). The REVIEW, as far as I have judged, is not a magazine limited to Peking and Shanghai alone, it is practically a weekly on China and some countries in the Far East as well. Now the point which I should like to bring your attention is that, the REVIEW should devote a great deal of space to various political, commercial, social and religious affairs of China, not of Peking and Shanghai exclusively.

Now has your REVIEW done what it intended to accomplish at first? You have paid a great deal of attention to the Peking government, the seat of Chinese-Prussianism, and the Capital not of the whole Chinese Republic but of a part. You have appointed a special correspondent at Peking to report for its situation. And you have written a great many articles on various activities of the Peking government. All these are the good points about your REVIEW! I am not criticizing them as unwise.

But how about the Canton government? You have so far neglected it entirely. You have not appointed any correspondent as you have done in Peking. You have not expressed your opinion toward the Canton government. I tell you, there are many good points about the Canton government which you must reveal to your readers in China and in foreign countries. The Canton government was established for a good and noble cause, and at the same time, it is the only government in many ways which is promising for the salvation of China. The Peking government is merely a traitorous government; it is run by military men, who serve as sole agents for selling the Chinese Republic to the "Asiatic German Empire." I am not saying that there are no militarists in the Canton government, simply they are not traitors, and are advisable to help in the building up of a better Republic. In a word, you should make clear your attitude toward the Canton government. If the Canton government is truly representing a constitutional government, you must help it; if it is a corrupt and traitorous one, then you must attack it. Moreover, besides the political importance of Canton, the city of Canton is the commercial center of the Southwest, which is especially significant after the unification of China. In conclusion, I should like to profess myself that I have not any relationship with the Canton government or any political party; I am a simple school teacher. It is for the good of your reputable REVIEW that I am led to write this.

YOUNG CHUNG-TWANG.

Haigh College, Fatshan, China.

Chinese Boycott Opens Possibility for American and European Goods

As a result of the demands of Japan to the recognition of her claims to the succession of all German rights in Shantung, and the recognition of these claims by the peace conference, Chinese throughout the entire country are manifesting a very bitter attitude toward Japan and are instituting a boycott against Japanese goods which will be very far reaching in effect. They will desire to replace all Japanese goods by goods either manufactured in China or from other countries than Japan.

The greatest demands will be for cotton goods, as Japan's business in cotton goods is reckoned in the millions. In 1917 China purchased from Japan.

Gray shirtings,	valued at about.....	$ 6,000,000
Gray sheetings,	,, ...	10,000,000
White shirtings,	,, ...	3,000,000
Drills,	,, ...	6,000,000
Jeans,	,, ...	5,000,000
T-cloths,	,, ...	2,000,000
Plain cotton prints,	,, ...	4,000,000
Flannelettes,	,, ...	3,000,000
Japanese cotton cloth,	,, ...	7,000,000
Cotton yarn,	,, ...	35,000,000
Cotton thread,	,, ...	1 000,000
Other cotton goods,	,, ...	5,000,000
Making a total of.....		$ 87,000,000

Some other articles which form substantial items in Japanese trade with China are

Paper, which amounts to about.....	$5.000,000
Matches, about	5,000,000
Window glass, about	1,000,000
Ginseng, about	5,000,000
Raw cotton, about	4,000,000
Electrical machinery and fittings, about	3,000,000
Fish and fishery products, about....	5,000,000
Hosiery, about	2,000,000
Leather, about	5,000,000
Medicines, about	3,000,000
Needles, about.....	1,000,000
Railway sleepers, about	1,500,000
Soap, about	2,000,000
Sugar, white, about.....	3,000,000
Sugar, refined, about.....	17,000,000
Timber, about	2,000,000
Making a total of	$64,500,000

It will be necessary for American exporters especially to take note of the fact that it has been the practise of Japanese shipping companies to dump considerable American goods destined to China off at

Kobe from whence it is transshipped to China. There have been numerous complaints from the American trade to the effect that Japanese shipping companies handle their goods very roughly at Kobe, causing heavy damages, and that there were unnecessary delays in transshipment and unreasonable charges in connection therewith. If American goods now seek to replace Japanese goods in China, and utilize Japanese ships, it is more than likely that even greater damages and delays and expenses will have to be incurred in bringing these goods from Japan to China—hence, under these conditions, it is almost imperative that American exporters ship their goods to China on other than Japanese ships, if they would be assured that the goods will arrive here with any degree of promptness and in good condition. The Chinese seem very determined in connection with their boycott, and will pay more if necessary for other goods than they have been paying for Japanese goods rather than buy the Japanese goods. This is the unanimous opinion of many responsible Chinese merchants who are closely in touch with present affairs.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Under the direction of the Agriculture Department of the University of Nanking, an experiment is being made in Hangchow, Hunan, in the growing of cotton. It is said that the eight varieties planted have all come up nicely, and plums and loquats are on the market in good quantities. The weather has been very dry for two weeks.

Announcement is made of the formation of the Asia Engineering & Contracting Company, with a capital of Tls. 300,000, offices at 6 Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Agencies of the company are located in New York, San Francisco, Montreal and Vancouver. The company has chartered to do a general engineering and contracting business and the company's activities will be primarily devoted to the installation of heating, plumbing and ventilation. Philip A. Sargeant is president of the new company.

In spite of all the handicaps in 1918 the direct foreign trade of China for 1918 was the highest on record, the total being Tls. 1,040,776,113, an increase of Tls. 28,325,709 over that of 1917. The Customs report on the foreign trade of China conveys the following handicaps in 1918: Decreased tonnage, high freight rates, restrictions by belligerent governments, border trade between Manchuria and Siberia stopped, China's own civil war, withdrawal of labor forces by militarism.

During the boycott movement people in Hankow unanimously refused to buy and use the Japanese flat-top straw hats with the titles of "London," "Paris," etc., on them. The following are interesting statistics showing the percentage of Chinese gentlemen using Japanese hats at different times: Before boycott 78 per cent; first week 2 per cent; second week 0.3 per cent. At present the native hats are largely used in spite of the fact that they are not fashionable. About 10,000 hats were transported to Hunan by rail last week.

The Asia Banking Corporation, formerly at 66 Liberty Street, New York, opened for business on May 5 in its new, and larger, quarters on the ground floor of 35 Broadway, which it has leased for a period of ten years. The new premises comprise 7,000 square feet of floor space. The furniture, as well as the general decorative scheme, is in black and gold, of Oriental design. A feature of the new banking quarters is a special room for the use of representatives of firms in China who are travelling in this country; correspondence facilities are provided. In addition to the branches at Shanghai, Hankow and Peking, which are already established and doing business, branches of the Asia Banking Corporation will be opened shortly in Tientsin, Changsha, Canton and Hongkong.

It has been reported that there are more than 30 distinct varieties of bamboo in China, used for building purposes, manufacture of rafts, matting, window shades, door screens, piping, carrying poles, scaffolding, ribs of sails, brooms, crates, cages, fan and umbrella frames, containers and furniture, combs, hairpins, pillow and mattress fillings, and thatching. It is also largely employed in certain medicines and bamboo pulp forms the chief material used in the manufacture of paper in China. Bamboo shoots is a well known dish on the Chinese as well as foreign table and if preserved in some way would find ready favor in Europe and America both as a vegetable and for salads. At the present time bamboo shoots are canned, dried, salted and are imported into the United States, where there is a large sale.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. E. Harvard, Peking; Mrs. C. B. Tweedy, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. H. Mann, Hankow; Hunter Mann, Jr., Hankow; Sir E. Walker, Hankow; Miss Walker, Hankow; G. O. Holt, Hankow; Miss Holt, Hankow; S. H. Logan, Hankow; R. O. Cotton, Hankow; C. B. Gardner, Chinkiang; R. Sisterne, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Jouravel, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Veit, New York; A. Schofield, Manila; R. E. Manders, Manila; S. R. Kirkness, Manila; A. M. Samuels, New York; G. R. Stedman, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Barteline, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sunn, Los Angeles; G. B. Dunn, Los Angeles; Mrs. E. F. Johnson, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Whinevy; W. B. Walker; W. Van Bushirt, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell, Peking; Miss D. Campbell; J. Burr; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Niebel, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gorman, Hongkong; D. P. Shuler, Hongkong; H. Meyerson, New York; A. A. Claston, Hongkong; A. C. Dodge, New York; W. R. Richett, Tientsin; E. R. Foster, Formosa; R. O. S. Hinckley, Washington; R. Thompson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kimball, London; Mrs. Perry; J. S. Fisher, Hankow; Lt. D. M. J. Walker; Capt. J. E. Womersley; Miss E. Pevlora; Mrs. Pevlora; Miss E. Rubeni; Sir and Lady K. D. Thackersly; Mrs. Lugstra; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Martin; L. Zttlersten, Stockholm; E. L. Smith, England; O. J. Park; Mr. and Mrs. H. Neff; L. J. Peetes; P. S. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Daniels; L. Dean; E. Thorman, New York; D. A. Wilson; Mrs. Wilson, New York; M. L. Coleman, New York; A. G. Warner, New York; M. E. Hotchkiss, New York; H. Barton, Jr., New York.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Dr. & Mrs. I. Muir, Weihaiwei; Mrs. Alabaster and children, Tientsin; J. S. Wilson; S. Fripp, Tientsin; A. Walter; J. B. Norton, Washington; F. H. Betz; W. Gilchrist, Vancouver; W. D. Hawker, Hongkong; D. P. Chupple, Hongkong; C. J. Hunt, Hongkong; F. M. Holman; K. Braycheey; G. Kearney; D. E. Wetey; F. Sheer; G. B. Ott; W. H. Guthins, Ningpo; Mrs. F. W. Lanning; Miss Pooritz; Mr. and Mrs. J. Noble; R. Kellogg, San Francisco; H. G. Weisbrad, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Wagenen, New York; Mrs. S. Bugge, New York; Miss T. Van Wagenen, New York; J. B. Berelson, Tientsin; Ott; J. Knight, Weihaiwei; Mrs. M. S. Fitch, San Francisco; Miss McNobb, San Francisco; C. W. Corbaly; San Francisco; W. D. Marray, England; Lt. A. M. Larson; F. Mendelson, Harbin; Mrs. F. Mendelson, Harbin; M. Kakowin, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hall, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Christensen; G. Fenerbach, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. N. Sokoloff and child, Changchun; C. W. Cunningham, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Goldman and son, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Bunincovtich, New York; M. Rumjahn, Tientsin; Max Barker, Honolulu; E. J. Surman, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hutchins, Hongkong; Miss. L. A. MacRae, Hongkong; Mrs. C. Campbell, Hankow; L. L. Redick, Hankow; E. C. Kopp, Japan; Mrs. Berladsky Seraphine, Harbin; Leonard, Harbin; Jacques, Harbin; E. L. Koskinen, Finland; Wargbrett; J. Chomtichine, Dairen; E. Polonwey, Harbin; C. Kroner, Harbin; C. R. Hansen, Tsingtao; J. J. Kienhuize, Tsingtao; K. Zylstra, Tsingtao; M. G. Ivanoff, Hankow; Geoge Carter, Victoria; Lt. and Mrs. S. Hall, Local; D. W. Deshler, Peking; Capt. T. Weihler; Joseph Missery, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Larson; J. Edgar Jones; Edward Poskitt, Canada; W. Holliday, London; Graham Keeney, Tangshan; E. Trueg; Mrs. Bookless and child, Ningpo.

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New Books and Publications

Trotzky's Famous Book

The Bolsheviki and World Peace, by Leon Trotzky, with an introduction by Lincoln Steffens. New York: Boni & Liveright, 1918. Price G. $1.50.

THE Biblical saying that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country seems, for the time being at least, not to be borne out by the career of Trotzky, the author of this work. Here is a man who before the war broke out, while the war was going on, and since the war has practically come to an end, has seen in the conflict of national aspirations merely the incidentals of what he is pleased to call the "world revolution." The very last words in the work under review, written before he had seized the reins of power in Russia, were: "And the day after to-morrow, millions will rise up under our banner, millions who even now, sixty years after the Communist Manifesto, have nothing to lose but their chains."

It will probably be difficult for the average citizen of America, or of other enlightened countries, to understand this man Trotzky's point of view. There are people still to be found in remote rural districts of America, and doubtless of other countries even in these days of airplanes and the many other marvellous inventions of a scientific age, who have never been more than thirty miles from their homes, to whom the taking of a railway journey is an affair of a lifetime, and whose outlook on life is pretty well bounded by their relations from day to day with their immediate neighbors. If suddenly one of this class, particularly one of mature age, were transplanted to a new environment, he would pine away and almost succumb from homesickness. Such a one displays a love of home and kin of a higher quality than the average citizen displays in patriotism towards the country of his birth or adoption. His life is mentioned here as the direct antithesis of the Trotzky type. Trotzky is a pure example of Paine's dictum "The world is my home;" whether he lives up to the rest of the maxim: "To do good is my religion;" will very much depend on the point of view. Trotzky is at home wherever he takes his hat off. He preaches but one doctrine: War against the man who has wealth, particularly the one who has inherited it. The methods he and his school use are not kid glove methods. Bolshevism is a kind of disease which has to run its course, just as smallpox does. But like smallpox, while it may leave some marks, it will also immunize the country through which it runs of a good many evils. It is useless to condemn Bolshevism merely on the ground that cruelties are committed. That same argument would make us all non-resisters when a war in defense of country is declared, as the very essence of war is cruelty, although its horrors are somewhat glossed over by organized systems of relief. So before you condemn the *theory* (as opposed to the *practice*) of Bolshevism, it is only fair that you should read the exposition of its principles by one of its leading lights. G. W. M.

The Winning Essays

Progressive Ideals of Christian Work in China, Fifteen Essays edited by Rev Frank Rawlinson, D. D. Shanghai: Edward Evans & Sons. $0.50.

Three of these essays are by Chinese, the rest by missionaries. The latter were written for MILLARD'S REVIEW on the subject "What will be the Effect of the War upon Mission Work in China?" The editor has done well to rename the series. The book is a fair picture of missionary and progressive Chinese hopes; as a prophecy of the future it is quite naturally, not very illuminating. The effects on China and on missionary work of our late four years of world shaking can only be guessed in most general terms.

If, however, one wants to know how missionaries view the situation, what factors seem to them important, in what direction their influence is likely to tend, the book has a message to tell.

There seem to be two methods open for the reconstruction of the Chinese nation. It can be done by some form of administration imposed from without, and it can be done by regeneration of ideals and character from within. One process will give quick results, the other will bear fruit more slowly. But both seem to be needed if China is to become really a vigorous member of the world-family. This book gives a valuable view of what many members of the Slow-process Group are hoping and working for. It is the optimistic view, and a slightly radical view. The writers are chiefly young men. To get a true view of probable missionary results one will need to allow something for the less cheering aspects of the world situation, and for the large tendency of human nature to change its clothes but not its ways and wiles. It is notable for a series of essays largely missionary that the word "sin" occurs but once in the book. This will mean weakness or progress in missionary thinking to differing critics!

J. W. NICHOLS.

St. John's University.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

June 13, 1919; Cause No. 769; S. A. Hardoon v. Leong Poon; writ of execution.
" 14, " Cause No. 774; Vera Meier and Olga Kaltzoff v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; notice of appeal.
" 17, " Cause No. 792; Sun Poo Ling v. Leong Poon; petition.
" 18, " Cause No. 741; In re Last Will and Testament of Walter Scott Emens, affidavit of publication.
" 18, " Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abagail A. Sutterle, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 18, " Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; affidavits of publication.
" 18, " Cause No. 507; Leonard Everett v. Swayne & Hoyt, Inc.; receipt.
" 18, " Cause No. 609; In re Last Will and Testament of George Alonzo Derby, deceased; petition.
" 18, " Cause No. 792; Sun Poo Ling v. Leong Poon; summons.
" 19, " Cause No. 579; In re Estate of Grace M. Lucas, deceased; receipts.

Judgments and Orders:

June 19, 1019; Cause No. 787; Wu-hu Cotton mill Co. v. andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; dismissal on plaintiff's motion.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 26, 1919; Cause No, 777; Yut Sae Chang & Co. v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.

Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China

The attention of all American Consuls, Members of the Bar and others interested in the draft of these Rules, appearing in this and previous issues of MILLARD'S REVIEW, is invited and any comment, suggestions or criticisms will be welcomed at any time before the promulgation of said Rules.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge, U.S. Court for China.

B. CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL.

Sec. 83. **Warrant.** Upon the presentation to any magistrate [1] of a complaint or information charging the commission of a crime, and after such magistrate shall have satisfied himself that there is probable cause to believe that the person charged therein has committed such crime, he shall cause the issuance and service of a warrant for the arrest of such person.

1. The term "magistrate" includes any official authorized to issue warrants of arrest, such as Judge of the United States Court, Commissioner and Consuls. Id. secs. 271, 272.

(Act of Congress of March 3. 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. III, Ch. 429, secs. 273, 274; Oregon Laws, Oct. 19, 1864.)

Sec. 84. **In Civil Actions.** A similar warrant may be issued for defendant's arrest in the following [1] civil actions where the complaint, or an affidavit subsequently filed, sufficiently sets forth the facts:

(1) To recover money where the obligation was fraudulently incurred or the defendant is about to leave, or remove his property from, the jurisdiction, or to dispose of it, or has done so, with intent to defraud his creditors;
(2) To recover the possession of personal property or money fraudulently taken, detained, converted, concealed, removed or disposed of; or damages therefor;
(3) To recover damages for a wilful injury to person or property. (Act. of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 99; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862.)

1. This remedy, except where fraud is involved, is now prohibited by the constitutions of many states in actions *ex contractu*. See Corpus Juris, XII, 939.

Sec. 85. **Contents:** The warrant shall contain [1]

(1) The name of the Court;
(2). The title of the cause (defendant may be designated by a fictitious name if his real one is unknown and that fact is recited);
(3) A statement of the offense or, if a civil case, of the acts charged;
(4) A direction to bring defendant forthwith before the magistrate. (Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. III, sec. 276; Oregon Laws, Oct. 19, 1864).

1. **FORM 5.**

(First part as in form 1 sec. 73, *supra*, except that, in criminal causes the phrase "United States" is substituted for the plaintiff's name.)

In the name of the United States of America, you are hereby commanded forthwith to apprehend the above named.....and bring him before .....at.....to answer the complaint (or information) charging him with.....committed at....., China on or about the.....day of....., 19.....
(Subscription as in Form 1, sec. 73, *supra.*)

Sec. 86. **Bond and Deposit.** Before the warrant may issue in the cases mentioned in sec. 84 the plaintiff must file an undertaking [1] with sufficient sureties, in a sum not less than three hundred dollars, and equal to that for which recovery is prayed, conditioned that plaintiff shall pay all costs which may be adjudged against him and all damages, [2] within the limit of the undertaking, which defendant may sustain by reason of the arrest if the same be found wrongful or without sufficient cause. The officer making the arrest may demand of plaintiff, as a further condition thereto, the deposit of a reasonable sum for defendant's maintenance while in custody and the expenses thereof shall be taxed as costs in the case. (Id. secs. 100, 119; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862; Dec. 20, 1865.)

1. **FORM 6.**

(Title as in Form 1, sec. 73, *supra.*)

Know all men by these presents:

That we....., as principal and.....and..... .....as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the above named defendant in the sum of $.....Mex. $..... for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our successors, heirs and assigns, executors or administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is that whereas the above named plaintiff has obtained a warrant for the arrest of the above named defendant;

Now, therefore, we.....as principal and....., and .....as sureties, do hereby undertake that the said plaintiff will pay all costs which may be adjudged against him herein and all damages not exceeding Mex. $.....which defendant may sustain by reason of the said arrest if the same be found wrongful or without sufficient cause.

.....
Principal.
.....
Dated 19.... Surety.
.....
Surety.

United States of America
Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in China } ss.
Consular District of.....

The affiants.....and.....being first duly and severally sworn each deposes and says that he is worth the sum of Mex. $..... .....in property exempt from execution over and above all just debts and liabilities.

.....
.....

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this..... day of....., 19....

.....
Clerk.

The Magistrate may allow more than two sureties to justify severally in amounts less than that fixed for but aggregating the whole. (Id. sec. 218; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 109; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862; Oct. 19, 1864.)

2. These include attorney's fees to secure defendant's release. Dragon v. De La Cavada, 9 Philippine, 461.

Sec. 87. **Service.** The officer shall execute the warrant by taking the defendant into his custody, using no more force than is necessary and disclosing his authority when required. In case of meeting resistance or flight he may employ such means as may reasonably seem necessary [1] and to that end may break open doors or windows of buildings. [2] (Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. III, secs. 281 et seq.; Oregon Laws, Oct. 19, 1864.)

1. Thomas v. Kinkead, 55 Ark. 502, 29 Am. St. Rep. 68, 18 S. W. 54, 15 L. R. A. 558.
2. Barnard v. Bartlett, 10 Cush. (Mass.) 501, 57 Am. Dec. 123 (1852.)

Sec. 88. **Arrest Without Warrant** [1] may, in the same manner, be effected by a peace officer, and even by a private individual, [2] for a crime committed or attempted in his presence or for a felony which he knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, was committed elsewhere by the person arrested. (Id. secs. 290, 295.)

1. This authority is to be construed strictly. Leighton v. Hall, 31 Ill. 108, 83 Am. Dec. 205.
2. But he must deliver his prisoner forthwith to the magistrate or to another peace officer. (Id. sec. 296.)

Sec. 89. **Bail: When Allowed.** A defendant is entitled to bail [1] as a matter of right in all civil actions and, before conviction, in all criminal prosecutions except for murder in the first degree, rape or treason, or where the evidence or presumption of guilt is strong. (Id. secs. 205, 206; Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 101; Oregon Laws, October 11, 1862, October 19, 1864.)

1. **FORM 7.** *Order*

(Title as in Form 5, sec. 85)

Upon defendant's application it is hereby ordered that he be released from custody upon filing the undertaking required by law, in the sum of Mex. $.....

.....
Judge.

Sec. 90. **After Conviction** and pending appeal in a criminal cause admission to bail is discretionary [1] with the court. (China Court Rule, Jan. 10, 1907.)

1. See U. S. v. Price (U. S. Court for China, No. 3.)

Sec. 91. **Undertaking.** Bail shall be allowed upon a written undertaking [1] executed by the applicant and two sufficient sureties to be approved by the magistrate. (Act of Congress of March 3, 1899, 30 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. III, Ch. 429, sec. 216; Act of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 102; Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862, Oct. 19, 1864.)

1. **FORM 8.**

(Title as in Form 5, sec. 85, *supra*; first paragraph as in Form 6 sec. 86 except that the obligee is the United States, or, in civil cases, the plaintiff.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas an order has been made in the above entitled cause admitting the defendant to bail in the sum of Mex. $.....;

Now, therefore, we.....as principal and..... ....as sureties do hereby undertake that the said defendant shall at all times during the pendency of said cause render himself amenable to the orders and process of the court wherein the same may be pending, appear for answer, and for judgment therein and abide and perform such judgment;

Or if he fail to perform any of said conditions, that we will pay to the United States (in civil actions the plaintiff) the sum of Mex. $ (insert amount of bail). (Signature and justification as in Form 6, sec. 86.)

Sec. 92. **Examination of Sureties.** Upon motion of the District Attorney (or of the plaintiff in a civil action) the sureties may be examined at any time upon oath, and other evidence of their sufficiency may be produced before the court, all of which shall be reduced to writing as in other cases. (Id. secs. 220, 221 and Id. sec. 110.)

Sec. 93. **Surrender of Defendant.** At any time before a breach of the undertaking the sureties may surrender the defendant, or he may surrender himself, to the marshal whose written acknowledgment thereof, with the other papers in the case, shall afford a sufficient basis for an order of court exonerating the sureties. (Act Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sec. I. Ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 103; Oregon Laws; Oct. 11, 1862.)

Sec. 94. **Deposit.** In lieu of the undertaking hereinbefore mentioned, or after the filing thereof, defendant may deposit the amount named therein with the clerk of the court wherein the action is pending. Such deposit shall exonerate the sureties, if an undertaking shall have already been given, and shall be applied by the clerk to the discharge of any judgment, including costs, which may be rendered in the cause against the defendant unless he shall, meanwhile have filed such undertaking. (Id. secs. 101, 112, 114, 115.)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ORIN STEWART CUNNINGHAM, Deceased. | Cause No. 780 | Estate No. 295

..... | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROBERT RENE FERNBACH
Administrator,
Newchwang,
China.

May 31, 1919.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of CHARLES A. SWANSTROM, Deceased. | Cause No. 771 | Estate No. 291

..... | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG,
Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

May 31, 1919.